

TRAVANCORE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

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1928 - 1929.

[SEVENTY THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.]

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

M. E. 1104 (August 1928 - August 1929).

Travancore (*Malayalam-Tiruvitanikur*) is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It forms an

Situation and Area. irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, between $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $10^{\circ} 22'$

North Latitude and between $76^{\circ} 13'$ and $77^{\circ} 38'$ East Longitude. Travancore is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly constitute its eastern boundary ; and on the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles, its extreme length from north to south being 174 miles and its extreme width 75 miles.

2. The Western Ghats form a continuous mountain chain of varying altitude from north to south, isolating Travancore from the Madras Presidency on the east and

Physical Features. conferring a distinctiveness on its history and culture. From the mountain heights walling in the State on the eastern boundary

the country undulates to the west over hills of dense vegetation till it reaches the cultivated plains which skirt the backwaters and the Arabian Sea. Extensive tea and cardamom plantations have sprung up on most of the higher elevations ; pepper, rubber, ginger and turmeric flourish on the lesser uplands ; and in both regions there are reserved forests of valuable timber both of virgin growth and of scientific planting. There are stretches of paddy cultivation terraced along the valleys and paddy cultivation is also extensively carried on in the irrigated areas

towards the south in Nanjinad and Edanad, and in the fens and the backwater reclamations in the north. The broad coast belt and the shores of the backwaters are covered with dense cocoanut plantations, while all over the plains are grown in addition, around homesteads a variety of trees such as the areca, the jack, the mango, the tamarind and the cashewnut tree. Tapioca is cultivated almost everywhere in the lower levels and the raising of yams, beans and gram is not inconsiderable. The State reserved forests cover an extent of slightly less than a third of the entire area and are well timbered with teak, blackwood, ebony, jack, anjili, etc. The elephant, the leopard, the bison, the bear, the sambur and a variety of small game are plentiful in the forests. Among the characteristic features of the country are the broad lagoons or backwaters forming a cheap highway for traffic from the extreme north as far south as Trivandrum, connected by navigable canals along the entire littoral, and numerous streams and rivers flowing westward to the sea. Extremes of temperature are unknown in the low country the prevailing characteristic of which is a warm humidity. But the country cools as it climbs to the bracing heights of Peermade, the Cardamom Hills, the High Range and the Ponmudi Hills. Travancore receives a share of both the South-West and the North-East monsoons, the former in a larger measure than the latter. The South-West monsoon begins about the middle of Edavam (May-June) and the North-East monsoon commences in the month of Tulam (October-November). The rainfall is generally heavy, averaging about 89 inches per annum. Rice, fish and tapioca form the staple food of the people.

3. The population of the State, according to the last decennial census taken in 1921, is 4,006,062 (2,032,553 males and 1,973,509 females), which was an increase of 16·8 per cent. over the figure at the previous census in 1911 which was 3,428,975. There was thus in 1921 an average density of 525 persons to the square mile. If the uninhabited areas comprised in the reserved forests and the backwaters are excluded, the populated area is under 5,000 square miles and that would have a density of population of approximately 801 to the square

mile. Taking into account the increase during the decade that has almost elapsed since the last census, the present population may be about 4·4 millions, which would give, on the above

bases, a density of 577 or 880, respectively,

Distribution. to the square mile. The principal towns are Trivandrum (the Capital), Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey, Changanacherry, Shencotta and Colachel. Villages and village life are practically unknown except in parts of south Travancore. Elsewhere the conditions are rural or semi-rural and the people live in detached homesteads, each nestling in its own tree-planted and walled-in garden. Hinduism, the religion of the Ruling Family, is the predominant religion; and its followers,

Religion. divided into various caste groupings, constituted about two-thirds (2,549,664) of the entire population at the census of 1921, while the denominations of Christians, including the ancient Syrian Christians, represented more than one-fourth (1,172,934), and the Mahomedans about one-fifteenth (270,478). The Hindus had increased by 11·7 per cent., the Christians by 29·8 per cent., and the Mahomedans by 19·4 per cent. during the last decennial period. There has long existed in the State a small body of European and American residents and their number was approximately 600 in 1904. Except among a small section of immigrant Moslems and among the Malabar Brahmins known as Namputiries, the *purdah*

system is unknown in Travancore. Women

Position of Women. generally enjoy great freedom in the State and this coupled with their general education has brought about their active participation in affairs.

4. In area, Travancore occupies the seventeenth place among the Indian States and in population the third place. Hyderabad, which is eleven times as large as Travancore, is only thrice as populous. Mysore, Gwalior and the neighbouring Crown Colony of Ceylon are four times as extensive, but their population is only one and

Travancore compared with other States. one-half, three-fourths and nine-eighths, respectively, of that of

Travancore. Baroda, though of about the same area, has only between one-half and three-fourths of its population.

5. The early history of Travancore is in great part shrouded in tradition; but there is little doubt that the Maha Raja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one *Historical Sketch*. of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in South India. In later historic times, the country now comprised in Travancore consisted of some four or five separate States, the more important of which were Attingal, Venad and Desinganad, and it was with these that the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danes and the English first had relations. The English first settled at Anjengo which they obtained on a grant from the queen of Attingal in 1684. Martanda Varma, the son of the queen of Attingal, became in 1729 the Adhipati of Venad. He succeeded in crushing the Ettuveetil Pillamar, the feudal chieftains of eight *desams* who had striven against the power of the Rajas for over a century. Thereafter he grew in strength and power and, having amalgamated the Attingal State with Venad on a treaty engagement that none but the offspring of the Ranis of Attingal shall succeed to the amalgamated State, he proceeded on a campaign of conquest with the help of his able minister Ramayyan Dalava and the Venad *Valia Capitan*, Eustachius Benedictus De Lannoy, a Flemish soldier who had been captured in a fight with the Dutch and whom the Raja had befriended and raised to that high position. By the time of Martanda Varma's death in 1758, practically the whole of modern Travancore had been brought under his sway. He established order, settled the country and dedicated it to Sri Padmanabha Swami and he and his successors, Rajas or Ranis of Travancore, have since ruled as the *Dasas* or *Sevinis* of the Deity. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the Carnatic and in Mysore in the eighteenth century, the Travancore State rendered military assistance to the Company. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view of the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu Sultan, an

arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 a new treaty was signed and the annual payment for a British subsidiary force was fixed at eight lakhs of British Rupees. Since then the history of the State has been one of steady development and well-ordered progress under a succession of able and enlightened rulers.

6. The official year in Travancore is reckoned according to the Malabar Era or the Kollam Era said to date from the rebuilding of Kollam or Quilon 1,105 years ago.

The Calendar. The year begins about the middle of August. The twelve months are named after the zodiacal signs, the longest month having 32 days and the shortest 29 days. There is no leap year as in the Gregorian Calendar.

7. Travancore has its own coinage of the silver *fanam* (2·25 annas); the bronze *chackram* (6·74 pies) and the *cash* (0·42 pie). It mints also its own silver half

The Currency. rupee (14 *chackrams*) and quarter rupee (7 *chackrams*). The British Indian Rupee is also in free circulation.

8. The State has its own postal service, known as the Anchal, and issues its own stamps. Its Anchal offices also transact savings bank business and issue

The Anchal. *hundies* or money orders.

The Ruling Family.

9. His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa, Vanchi Pala, Rama Varma, Kulasekhara Kiritapathi, Manney Sultan, Maha Raja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Shamsher Jang, Maha Raja of Travancore, was born on the 7th November 1912, and his succession to the *Musnad* was recognised by the British Government on the 1st September 1924. His Highness the Maha Raja is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns. Owing to the minority of His Highness the Maha Raja, Her Highness Sri Padmanabha Sevini, Vanchi Dharmaraj Vardhini, Raja Rajesvari, Maha Rani Setu

Lakshmi Bhayi Maha Raja, Attingal Mootha Tampuran, (born on the 19th November 1895) was proclaimed by the British Government "Regent to rule the Travancore State and control the administration thereof until His Highness the Maha Raja shall have completed his eighteenth year and been formally invested with ruling powers." Her Highness assumed ruling powers on the 1st September 1924. The Marumakkattayam law governs the succession to the *Musnad* which further is confined to the offspring of the Attingal Ranis. Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and the Junior Maha Rani of Travancore (born on the 8th November 1896) were adopted into the family on the 31st August 1900. His Highness the Maha Raja is the eldest son of the Junior Maha Rani. A daughter was born to the Junior Maha Rani on the 17th September 1916 and a second son on the 22nd March 1922. A daughter was born to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent on the 30th December 1923 and a second daughter was born to Her Highness on the 23rd October 1926.

10. In connection with the last birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent was admitted into the Imperial Order of the Crown of *Birthday Honour*. India. The conferment of the distinction was the occasion of great jubilation in the State. Her Highness was decorated with the insignia of the Order by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale in the County of York, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, before the State Banquet at the Kanakakunnu Palace, Trivandrum, on the 8th December 1929, on the occasion of the visit to Travancore of His Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Irwin.

11. Captain G.T.B. Harvey B.A. (Cantab.), continued as Tutor to His Highness the Maha Raja throughout the year. His

His Highness the Maha Raja's Education. Highness made marked progress in studies. One special feature of the year's studies consisted in His Highness answering general knowledge papers containing a variety of historical, artistic, literary, political, topical

and conventional questions and involving research in His Highness's new library and the familiar use of reference books. His Highness's physical development and proficiency at games and in horsemanship too continued most satisfactory.

12. His Highness the Maha Raja, accompanied by His Highness's mother, the Junior Maha Rani, left Trivandrum on tour to Calcutta on the 8th December 1928

His Highness the Maha Raja's Tours outside the State. and returned to the Capital on the 24th January 1929. The tour to Ootacamund was in the first week of April 1929. His Highness thence proceeded at the end of June to Bangalore where His Highness remained

till the middle of August. His Highness's education was materially assisted by these tours.

The British Representative.

13. In the year 1800, the first British Resident accredited to the Court of Travancore took up his residence in the State. British Residents continued until the 1st October 1923, when Travancore having been taken into direct relations with the Government of India, the British Resident's style and title was altered to the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States. Lieut. Col. C. G. Crosthwaite, who was Agent to the Governor-General from the 19th April 1928, continued as such throughout the year 1104 M. E. Since the close of that year, however he proceeded on leave and was succeeded from the 14th December 1929 by Mr. A. N. Ley Cater, C. I. E., of the Indian Civil Service.

Dewan.

14. Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent permitted Mr. M. E. Watts to retire from the Dewanship on the expiry of four years of office. Her Highness was pleased to appoint me

as Dewan in succession. I assumed charge of the administration on the 24th June 1929, about seven weeks before the end of the year 1104 to which this report relates. The events chronicled in the following pages relate therefore in the main to the time of my predecessor in office.

CHAPTER II.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority judicial, administrative and legislative. For more than half a century, the Maha Rajas of Travancore have

The Ruler. treated the revenues of the State as public funds in the strict sense of the term, appropriating to their own use a very modest civil list which is exhibited in the annual budget of the State. The proportion of the civil list in comparison with the total revenue has been steadily declining. The percentage was 8·76 in 1062, 6·86 in 1072, 6·57 in 1082, 4·04 in 1092, 3·83 in 1102, 3·69 in 1103 and 3·64 in 1104 M. E.

2. The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent.

The Dewan is Her Highness's minister.

The Chief Executive Officer. He is appointed by a *Neet* or Commission under Sign Manual. The Dewan is assisted by an organised Secretariat closely resembling that of the Government of India and a public service constituted more or less on the British Indian model.

3. The entire administration is carried on through several well-organised departments. The activities of these departments and their constitution are separately and briefly

Administration. described in the following chapters. Every administrative head has to address his proposals to the Government and these recommendations are carefully considered in the Secretariat and, where necessary, are scrutinised by the Account and Audit Office. The decisions of the Government, which in olden times were issued over the signature of the head of the administration in the form of *chattavariolas* on palm leaves and later on in vernacular communications on

paper, have for some years past been issued in English by the Chief Secretary to Government in the form of orders, proceedings or letters. The commands of the Ruler are always issued in the form of Proclamations or *Neets* under Sign Manual. Except for purposes of legislation and the conduct of important ceremonies of State, the Ruler rarely issues such direct commands in matters affecting the public administration. All notifications, proceedings and other matters to be made known generally are published in the *Government Gazette* which is issued every Tuesday in English and in the Vernacular. The Gazette is now in its sixty-seventh year. The history of Travancore for nearly a century without interruption reveals the fact that the administration, early and steadily adapting itself to modern forms of government without entirely losing its Hindu characteristics and ideals, has been conducted with a view to the progressive well-being of the country. A Code of Regulations for Travancore was first promulgated in 1835 A. D. Of these, Regulations I to VII of 1010 M. E. provided for the working, powers and jurisdiction of law courts. Parts of Regulations I and IV survive on the Statute Book. Both relate to interest awardable in decrees. As the years went by, Travancore has become an increasingly active "Legislation State".

4. The revenue of the State is derived mainly from a system of (a) direct taxation, (b) indirect taxation, (c) commercial services and (d) levies in connection with specific services. Taxation is covered by authority conferred by various statutory enactments ; the tax-payer's obligations are defined and known ; and collection is made on an established system. There are only two sources of revenue by direct taxation, viz., land revenue and income tax. The incidence of taxation per head of the population in the case of land revenue was in the year under report Re. 0·95 working on the present estimated population of 4·4 millions. Taxes falling within the second category are for the most part duties on raw products or manufactured goods exported from Travancore, such as tea, coir, fibre, yarn and other products of the cocoanut palm, pepper, salt-fish, turmeric and vegetable oils. There is also a system of import duties for the

most part based on the British Indian tariff. The general stamp revenue is also appreciable. Next come indirect taxes, both fiscal and restraining in character, such as import duty on foreign liquor and excise on country liquor. The income derived from salt and tobacco is considerable. The commercial and the quasi-commercial departments yielding revenue are the Forest, Anchal and Railways. Under class (d) is an appreciable income derived from such specific services as registration of documents, court fees and tolls.

5. The budget is framed annually and assigns most of the income of the year to the well-being of the people. Education, public health, medical relief, the protection

Application of Revenue. of person and property, the administration of justice, and the provision of communications and irrigation facilities consume the bulk of the revenue.

The Legislative Council.

6. The work of legislation ordinarily rests with the Legislative Council brought into existence so long ago as 1888, the Ruler's right of legislation, independently of

Early Constitution. the Council, nevertheless, remaining unimpaired. The Legislative Council, established forty-two years ago, was the first institution

of the kind in an Indian State. The first Council had a minimum of five members and a maximum of eight, of whom not less than two were non-officials. These non-officials were nominated by the Government. The Council was purely a deliberative body for purposes of legislation, and had no administrative functions. But it had plenary powers of legislation subject to the Ruler's assent before a measure could pass into law. The only other restriction was that, in introducing a measure affecting the public revenues of the State or by which any charge was imposed on such revenues, the member introducing it had to obtain the previous sanction of the Dewan. Every member, official and non-official, had independent powers of discussion and voting. In 1898, the Council was enlarged, the minimum number of members

Freedom of Vote.

being raised to 8 and the maximum to 15, the proportion of non-officials being fixed at two-fifths of the total number. The previous sanction of the Dewan was made necessary not only for measures affecting the public revenues but also for those affecting the religion or the religious rites and usages of any class. The Council was not allowed to entertain any measure affecting the Ruling Family or the relations with the Paramount

Limitation of Scope. Power. The non-official members were at first nominated and latterly four of them were appointed on the recommendation of the members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, one for each of the four Revenue Divisions of the State. The Council was again remodelled in 1919 by Regulation I of 1095 M.E. The constituting measure was promulgated directly by the late Maha Raja. Provision was made for granting the people the right of electing members to the Council, while reserving to the Government the right of nominating some of the

non-official members. The strength was raised to 25 and a bare official majority was provided for. The franchise was fairly broad-based. A limited right to interpellate the Government and to discuss the annual budget was also conceded.

Administrative Contact. The Council retained the old powers of legislation except that it was expressly prohibited from considering and enacting any measure affecting the provisions of the Regulation itself, that is to say, it could not alter its own constitution.

Ruler's Prerogative. The prerogative of the Ruler to make and pass Regulations independent of the Council was also expressly affirmed. The Council

was again enlarged by Regulation II of 1097, promulgated by the Ruler direct. This was passed on the 2nd October 1921 and is now in force. Under the new con-

Elected Majority. stitution, the Council is composed of 50 members, of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated, only 15 out of the latter being officials. The Dewan is the President of the Council, but a Deputy President, who need not necessarily be an official, is also

appointed to preside at the meetings of the Council in the absence of the President. The Council is invested

Administrative Activities. with powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions. During the budget debate, the 'token motion' is freely resorted to for bringing under discussion and vote Government measures and policies. The power of certification of budget demands refused or reduced by the Council and of legislative measures thrown out or altered is reserved; but so far the Government have had no occasion for recourse to this power.

All persons who are registered holders,

The Franchise. *inamdaras*, tenants or *kudiyans* of land the annual value of which is not less than Rs. 5, persons who are assessed in a municipality to land or building tax not less than Rs. 3 and, in the town of Trivandrum, which returns one member, of not less than Re. 1, or professional tax of any amount, persons who are assessed to income tax, all graduates of recognised Universities who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognised institution, and all discharged, retired or pensioned officers of the Nayar Brigade, or His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore, are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies, provided they are not under twenty-one years of age. Apart from this general electorate, there are special constituencies comprising the planting community, the *jenmies*, political pensioners and the proprietors of *Edavakas*, and the interests of commerce and industry. Women are placed

Votes for Women. on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of the franchise and of the membership. The prohibition relating to the discussion of reserved subjects or the consideration of measures affecting the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation is retained in the Regulation. The introduction of certain measures requires the previous sanction of the Dewan. Every legislative measure passed by the Council requires the assent of the Ruler. The provisions of the

Emergency Legislation. old Regulation for the framing of emergency Regulations by the Dewan and the affirmation of the Sovereign's right to legislate independently of the Council are also retained.

The Popular Assembly.

7. To afford the people an opportunity of expressing direct to the Government their wants and wishes and of representing their views regarding administrative measures adopted from time to time, His Highness the late Maha Raja was pleased to command

Objects. Objects. that an Assembly under the designation of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly should be constituted. Another object was to enable the Government to learn at first hand how their actions affected the people and to have the benefit of the suggestions of the latter regarding public measures. The Assembly meets once every year. The first session was held in October 1904. The members were then nominated by the Government from among the agricultural, trading, industrial and other classes. From the second year, the privilege of electing members to the Assembly was granted to the people. The total number of members of the Assembly is 100 and the membership is only for a year. Seventy-

Composition. Composition. seven of the members are elected, and the remaining 23 nominated by the Government to represent any interest or community which may otherwise fail to get representation. Every person who pays on his own account an annual land revenue of not less than fifty rupees, or whose net annual income is not less than two thousand rupees, and every graduate of a recognised University of not less than ten years' standing and having his residence in the taluk, is given the privilege of election. Unlike in the Legislative Council elections, Government servants are not entitled to vote. In addition to the general constituency, the Municipal Councils, the planters' associations, the mercantile and trading classes, and the *jenmies* are also allowed to return representatives to the Assembly. Each member is allowed to bring forward two subjects for representation at the Assembly. The session opens with an address by the Dewan. The members are then called upon to make their representations on the subjects which they have notified and the Dewan replies in the name and on behalf of the Government. Representations not disposed of on the spot by the Dewan are subsequently examined and considered. The final decisions of the Government

are conveyed to the members and have latterly been embodied in a printed statement issued before the next session. The Assembly,

Value of the Assembly. whose Silver Jubilee was celebrated in 1104 under the presidency of its first President, Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, has proved

to be of invaluable help to the Government in that its members bring to the Dewan's notice by direct personal representation the needs of the people. During the last quarter of a century, much that the Government have done for the amelioration of the condition of the people is directly ascribable to this personal contact between the Government and the governed.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

The following statement compares the revenue and expenditure of the year with those of the preceding year :—

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

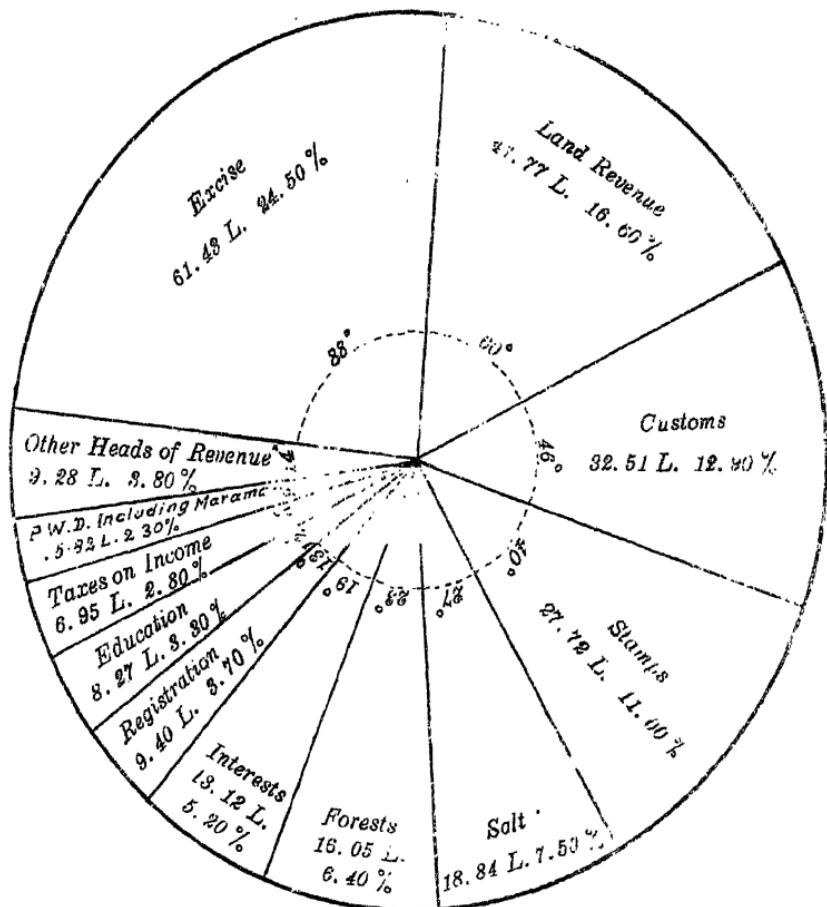
	Revenue.				Expenditure.		
Head of Account.	1103 Rs.	1104 Rs.	Difference Increase+ Decrease-	Head of Account.	1103 Rs.	1104 Rs.	Increase+ Decrease-
Land Revenue ...	41*62	41*77	+15	Land Revenue and Income Tax ...	40*75	41*37	+302
Taxes on Income ...	6*10	6*95	+55	Salt, Excise and Customs ...	6*58	6*42	-16
Salt ...	10*17	10*84	-33	Forests ...	7*85	8*56	+71
Excise (a) Akbari and Opium ...	32*98	30*70	+672	Stamp-Registration ...	3*88	3*96	+808
(b) Tobacco ...	22*66	21*73	-93	Interest ...	2*91	3*19	+25
Customs ...	31*56	32*51	+95	Sinking Fund charge ...	1*87	1*87	...
Forests ...	15*45	16*65	+260	Palace ...	12*85	11*04	+149
Stamps ...	28*61	27*72	-89	General Adminis-tration ...	1*33	1*26	-97
Registration ...	9*81	9*40	-41	Administration of Justice ...	11*25	11*72	+47
Interest ...	11*67	13*12	+145	Army, Police and Jail ...	12*46	12*80	+34
Education ...	8*15	8*27	+18	Education ...	1*01	1*75	+74
Public Works (including Marammat) ...	124	5*82	+158	Agriculture and Fisheries ...	2*13	2*31	+18
Predictive Irrigation (N.W.) ...	1*33	1*17	-16	Industries ...	1*25	1*29	+40
Railway Do. ...	94	54	-40	Medical and Sanitary ...	10*23	10*54	+31
Anchal Do. ...	57	63	+606	Deviations (includ-ing contributions to the Fund and State Charities) ...	23*38	23*77	+39
Electricity and Telephone ...	"	07	+07	Public Works (includ-ing Protective Irrigation, Mara-mat and Irrigation) ...	37*67	32*67	-500
Other Receipts ...	6*83	6*87	+04	State and Local Govt. Expenditure ...	11*15	10*78	-37
Total of Ordinary Receipts ...	242*29	251*16	+887	Electric Supply Scheme ...	8*89	9*66	+77
Sale proceeds of Government lands ...	5*86	5*47	-39	Other items ...	6*13	6*08	-95
Grand Total of Receipts ...	248*15	256*63	+818	Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	218*40	227*80	+940
				Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue ...			
				Quilon-Trivandrum Railway ...	502	502	0
				Other Railways ...	1*10	6*95	+585
				Water Supply ...	1*50	8*57	+807
				Electric Supply Scheme ...	1*11	3*05	+194
				Bridge across the Neendakara bar ...	...	3*71	+371
				Total ...	2*71	22*30	+1950
				Grand Total of Expenditure ...	221*11	250*10	+2896

Proportion of Gross Revenue Receipts of the State.

For 1104 M. E. under the various Heads to

the total ordinary Revenue.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)



The ordinary revenue of the year was Rs. 251·16 lakhs. This was Rs. 8·87 lakhs more than the revenue of the previous year. The corresponding expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 227·80 lakhs which was Rs. 9·40 lakhs more than in the preceding year. Thus the ordinary transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 23·36 lakhs against a surplus of Rs. 23·89 lakhs in 1103. Receipts from the sale proceeds of Government lands amounted to Rs. 5·47 lakhs and the capital expenditure not charged to revenue was Rs. 22·30 lakhs. As a net result of the above, the balance at credit under "Government Account" which stood at Rs. 163·60 lakhs at the beginning of the year rose to Rs. 170·13 lakhs at its close.

2. As in 1103, nearly 85 per cent. of the total revenue was derived this year from Land, Taxes on Income, Salt, Excise, Customs, Forests, Stamps and Registration.

Revenue. Compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, the receipts for 1104 under the following heads showed some improvement:— Taxes on Income (Rs. 0·55 lakh), Abkari and Opium (Rs. 6·72 lakhs), Customs (Rs. 0·95 lakh), Forests (Rs. 0·60 lakh), Interest (Rs. 1·45 lakhs) and Public Works (Rs. 1·58 lakhs). There was however a decrease of Rs. 0·93 lakh under Tobacco and of Rs. 0·89 lakh under Stamps. The increase under Taxes on Income was mainly due to larger receipts under "Income derived from business." Of the increase of Rs. 6·72 lakhs under Abkari and Opium, Rs. 5·40 lakhs was under license fee and duty on country liquor, etc., Rs. 0·85 lakh under license fee and duty on opium and its preparations, ganja and other drugs and Rs. 0·40 lakh under rebate of duty on opium and ganja. Under Customs there was a fall of Rs. 0·47 lakh on land customs; but this was more than made up by larger receipts under sea customs and less refunds of duty on tea. The improvement in the Forest revenue was under "Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency." Larger

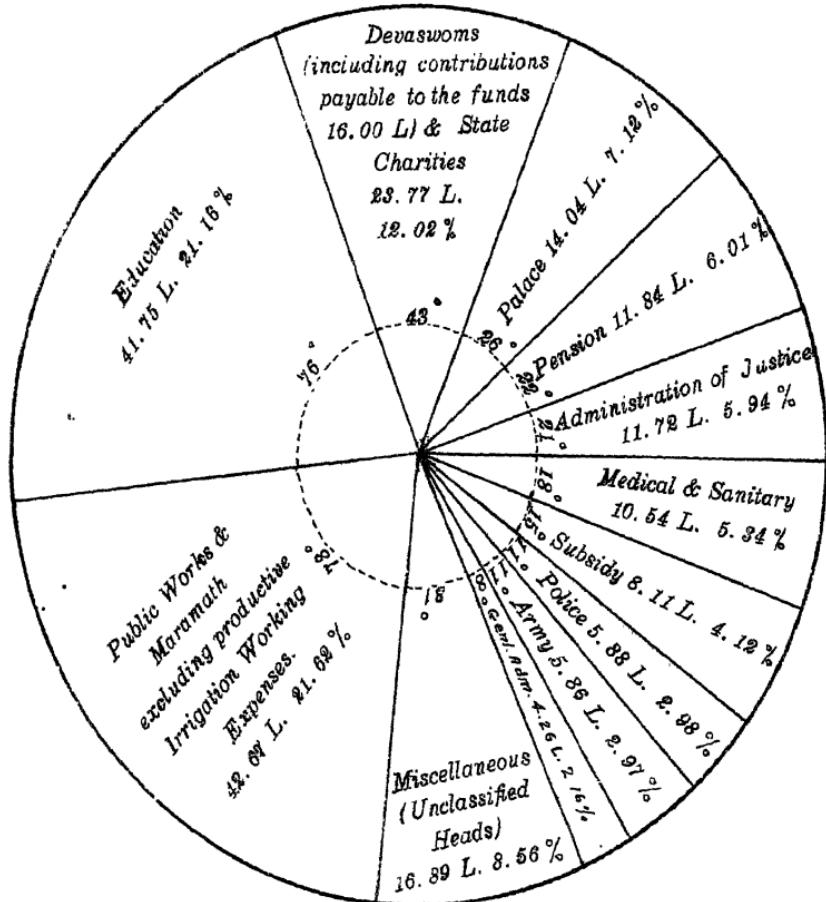
investments were made in Government of India securities during 1103. The interest derived from these investments as well as from the fixed and current deposits with the Imperial Bank of India explains the larger revenue realised during the year under the head "Interest". Under "Buildings, communications, etc." the improvement of revenue is under tolls on roads and bridges, due to the rapid growth of motor traffic in recent years. The decrease under Tobacco was under "Jaffna Tobacco" and the fall under "Stamps" was chiefly under "General Stamps".

3. The expenditure charged to revenue which was Rs. 218·40 lakhs in 1103 rose to Rs. 227·80 lakhs during the year under report. The expenditure on *Expenditure.* Education was more or less the same as in the previous year. On Public Works the amount spent was Rs. 42·67 lakhs which was Rs. 5·00 lakhs in excess of the expenditure for 1103. Pension charges also went up by about three-quarters of Rs. 1 lakh due to normal retirements. The expenditure on "Palace" rose by Rs. 1·19 lakhs. The electrification of the Palaces and the increased expenditure on account of the Tours of His Highness the Maha Raja outside the State contributed to the excess. The increase of Rs. 0·71 lakh under Forests was chiefly under "Conservancy and Works" and increased revenue was derived during the year.

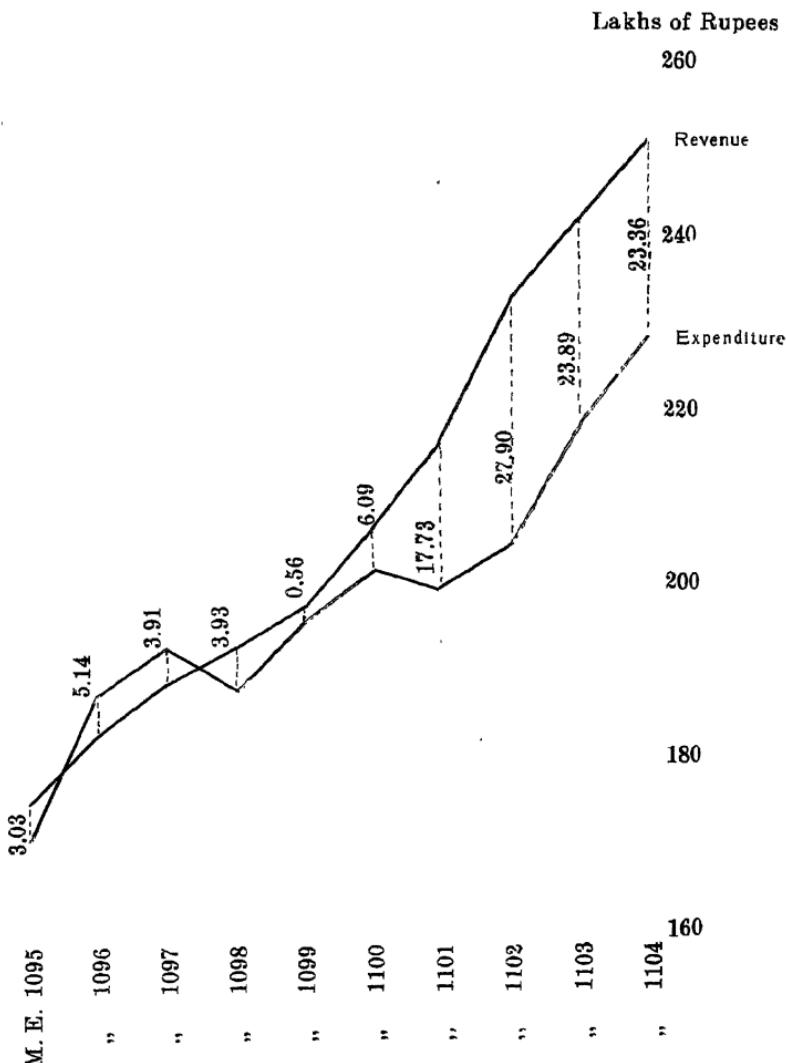
4. The capital expenditure not charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 22·30 lakhs against Rs. 2·74 lakhs in the previous year. Out of the increase of Rs. 19·56 *Capital Expenditure.* lakhs, Rs. 5·85 lakhs was on the Chackai-Tampanur Extension and Railway Surveys, Rs. 8·07 lakhs on the Trivandrum Water Works, Rs. 1·91 lakhs on the Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme and Rs. 3·71 lakhs on the construction of the bridge across the Neendakara bar.

Proportion of Expenditure of the State.

*For 1104 M. E. under various Heads, to the total
 Expenditure (Charged to Revenue)
 Excluding Collection Charges treated as
 'Direct Demands on Revenue'
 (In lakhs of Rupees)*



REVENUE
(Excluding Sale Proceeds of Government Lands)
AND EXPENDITURE
(Charged to Revenue)



Note:- Cost of collection of Revenue is included under expenditure in this diagram.

5. The assets and liabilities on the books of Government at the close of 1104 stood as under :—

*Assets and
Liabilities.*

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

	Liabilities.	Assets.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Devaswom Fund (Balance on the books of Government)	2.62	1. Cash Balance (a) In Treasuries 39.20 (b) With the Imperial Bank of India on current account 11.39
2. Savings Bank Deposits	73.62	2. Investments of Surpluses. (a) In fixed deposits 12.21 (b) In Government of India Pro-notes 209.19
3. Deposits of service and other Funds	1.66	3. Special Deposits and Shares in Industrial Concerns (bearing interest) (a) Travancore Sugars, Ltd. 2.35 (b) Deposits with the State Aided Bank 2.37
4. Deposits of Sinking Funds	58.83	4. Deposits not bearing interest. (a) With the Imperial Bank of India 2.54 (b) With the State-Aided Bank 2.37 (c) Cash credit Account 4.41
5. Departmental and other deposits	28.43	5. Sinking Fund Investment 58.80
6. Accounts with Foreign States	1.07	6. Bullion Account 0.11
7. Suspense Account (Creditor balances)	0.40	7. Advances 2.41
8. Loans from the Public—5 per cent. Debenture Loan	11.75	8. Departmental balances 0.57
9. Remittances (Cheques, Hundies, etc.)	9.97	9. Suspense Account (Debtor balances) 0.82
Total	191.35	10. Stock (P. W. D., Salt, paddy, etc.) 7.35
Add closing balance under Government Account	170.13	11. Loans advanced by Government 8.19
Total	364.48	Total 364.48

The Government Account balance which was Rs. 163.60 lakhs at the commencement of the year rose to Rs. 170.13 lakhs at the close of the year and this was after Capital Outlay. meeting an expenditure of Rs. 22.30 lakhs on the capital schemes undertaken by Government. The net capital outlay on the larger schemes at

the close of 1104 stood as below :—	Rs.
Kodayar Irrigation System	... 79·79 lakhs.
Railway (Trivandrum-Quilon) [exclusive of capital of Rs. 141·2 lakhs for the line from Shencotta to Quilon provided by the Secretary of State for India]	54·43 ,,
Chackai-Tampanur Extension of the Railway	... 7·55 ,,
Trivandrum Water Works	... 9·08 ,,
Trivandrum Electric Supply	... 4·18 ,,
Bridge across the Neendakara Bar	... 3·72 ,,

6. Government have created two Sinking Funds, one for the repayment of the capital found by the Secretary of State for India for the Quilon-Shencotta *Sinking Funds*. Railway and the other for discharging the Government's liability on account of the 5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1091 which matures for payment in 1117 M. E. The amounts of such Sinking Funds were Rs. 52·15 lakhs and Rs. 6·68 lakhs, respectively, and they are almost entirely invested in Government of India Securities.

7. The fluid balance in cash and gilt-edged securities which was Rs. 258·37 lakhs at the commencement of the year rose to Rs. 271·99 lakhs at its close. Larger *Investments, Deposits and Loans*. deposits in the Government Savings Banks and larger Government Account balance contributed to this increase. Except a small portion invested in short-term fixed deposits with the Imperial Bank of India, practically the entire surplus investment is made in Government of India securities. Government have made certain special investments in some of the industrial and banking concerns within the State, *viz.*, the Travancore Sugars, Ltd., and the State-Aided Bank of Travancore. These amounts are exhibited in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities under a separate head "Special Deposits and Shares in Industrial Concerns." Under Loans, the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 8·19 lakhs against Rs. 7·52 lakhs at the close of 1103. The major portion of the loans is granted for agricultural and industrial purposes.

CHAPTER IV.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

<i>Land Revenue Commissioner.</i>	<i>Mr. S. C. H. Robinson.</i>
<i>Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.</i>	<i>Mr. S. Paramesvara Aiyar,</i> <i>M. A., B. L.</i>
<i>Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.</i>	<i>Mr. C. K. Mathan,</i> <i>B. A., B. L.</i>
<i>Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.</i>	<i>Mr. R. Krishna Pillai,</i> <i>B. A., B. L.</i>
<i>Commissioner, Devicolam.</i>	<i>Mr. T. H. Cameron.</i>
<i>Superintendent, Revenue Survey.</i>	<i>Mr. R. Venkatarama</i> <i>Dikshitar, B. A., B. L.,</i> <i>B. E., M. E.</i>

The lands in the State, broadly classified, are of two distinct kinds from the point of view of ownership, tenure and incidence of taxation, one being *pandara*. Basis of Land vaka (literally, belonging to the Sirkar) Rights. forming more than seventy-five per cent. of the total area and the other *jenmam* (belonging to a *jenni* or landlord). In both cases, the rights of ryots are fixed and secure, and are governed by statutes and custom, the ryot deriving his title from the Sirkar or a *jenmi*. The Proclamation dated the 21st Edavam 1040 M. E./2nd June 1865, enfranchised the Sirkar *pattam* lands and declared "that the ryots holding these lands may regard them fully as private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property"; and the Devaswom Proclamation dated the 30th Fixity of Rights. Meenam 1097/12th April 1922, extended the same rights to holders of Sirkar Devaswom lands. The Jenmi and Kudiyam Regulation, V of 1071,

defines the law relating to the respective rights of landlord and tenant in regard to *jenmam* lands. The complexity of the land revenue system of the State and the nature and infinite variety of tenures recognised by the Government can be appreciated only when it is further realised that the theoretical owner, *viz.*, the Sirkar or the *jenmi*, might have demised the lands subject to a variety of terms.

2. In the case of *pandaravaka* lands, held directly from the Sirkar, the tax due to the Sirkar is really *pattam* (rent) and it represents the share of the produce of the land

Principles of Taxation. which the Sirkar is entitled to. *Jenmam* lands are either entirely tax-free or are subject to payment of *rajabhogam* (King's due). In the former category are the *Devaswom* and *Brahmaswom tanatu* lands which remain unalienated in the hands of the original *Devaswoms* and *Brahmaswoms*; but once they are alienated for a money consideration they become liable to pay the *rajabhogam*. The *rajabhogam* levied in such circumstances is, however, only a light tax varying from one-eighth to one-fourth of the full assessment. The *pandaravaka* lands are also subject to different rates of assessment varying from full assessment to absolute exemption from assessment. This peculiarity is due to historical, political and other causes.

3. The earliest revenue settlement of the lands in the State, of which any records are available, is of the year 914 M. E./

Revenue Settlements. 1738 A. D. when Travancore lay within its own ancient limits. There have been subsequent settlements in 926 M. E./ 1750 A. D., in 948 M. E./ 1752 A. D., in 978 M. E./ 1802 A. D., in 993 M. E./ 1817 A. D., and in 1012 M. E./ 1836 A. D. The last settlement, the assessment fixed at which is now in force, was commenced in 1883 and was completed in 1911. The tax was fixed at the last settlement for a period of thirty years. The results of the settlement are exhibited in printed registers which give particulars of the extent, the tenure, the full *pattam*, the net *pattam*, etc., for each holding. A scientific survey preceded the settlement of each

taluk and every parcel of land which came under settlement bears a separate survey number and the registers in effect constitute a record of rights.

4. At the last settlement, an endeavour was made to systematise and simplify, as far as possible, the tenures without generally increasing the incidence of taxation.

Classification of Tenures. The names of various tenures, now of little more than historical importance as evidencing the mutations of ownership, still linger on the pages of the *Ayacut* or Settlement Register. But all these tenures fall into certain distinct and well-understood groups, whether classified according to the theoretical proprietorship of the lands or according to the nature or the conditions of the holding, both of which principles determine the incidence of taxation.

5. The assessment of wet lands is fixed on a yield basis, in paddy, determined by the seed or sowing capacity of the land and ranges from two-fifths to seven times the

Method of Assessment. measure of the seed sown in the case of single crop lands and from three-fifths to ten and a half fold for double crop lands.

The assessment of other lands, known as garden or dry lands, is fixed either on an acreage basis or on the trees grown, both not operating simultaneously. For example, if a holding of an acre has twenty cocoanut palms and ten jack trees, each of the trees is supposed to take up a certain number of cents of land as "standing room" and a specific rate of tree-tax is levied for each of certain specified trees. The balance of the area not thus taken up is assessed on the acreage basis, be it cultivated with, say, tapioca or banana, or be it uncultivated. There are fourteen *tarams* or rates of acreage assessment, based on the quality or productivity of the soil in the region. In fixing the assessment, care has been taken to provide for the lean years; and ordinarily no remission is allowed for failure of crops due to drought or excessive rainfall, though there are rules regulating the grant of seasonal remissions for proved failure of crops in the case of a few specified areas where it has not been possible to provide a sufficient margin.

6. Formerly tax used to be collected in money as well as in kind, such as cocoanuts and paddy. At the last settlement, all taxation in kind, except paddy in respect of

Form of Tax Payment. paddy lands, was abolished and money payments substituted. This paddy tax too was commuted into money in respect of *pandaravaka* lands in 1081 M.E./1907 A.D. Payment of rent in kind continued in respect of *Kandukrishi* or Crown lands and the *Sripadam* lands of Attingal and Edakod *adhikarams* which constitute the domain of the Attingal Ranis and which are administered by the Senior Maha Rani. Even this payment in kind was changed with effect from 1102 M.E./1927 A.D., and a system of money payments introduced as in the case of *pandaravaka* lands, the commutation rate being provisional for six years in the case of the Crown lands.

7. For purposes of land revenue administration, the State is divided into four Divisions, the three Divisions in the plains being in charge of Dewan Peishkars and the High

Land Revenue Administration. Range Division under a Commissioner. The general control is with the Land Revenue Commissioner, on whom, besides the usual administrative and disciplinary powers as head of the department, appellate powers under some of the land revenue regulations have been devolved from the Dewan. Each Division is composed of *taluks* under the charge of Tahsildars and each *taluk* is sub-divided into *pakuthies* which constitute the unit of land revenue administration. The head of a *pakuthi* is called a *Proverthicar*. There are now 30 taluks and 420 *pakuthies*. All the permanent Tahsildars and village officers have been trained in survey, except one *Kandukrishi* Tahsildar and two subordinate officers.

8. In recent years, cultivation has been steadily extending further and further into the interior. This is achieved by the

Extension of Cultivation. operation of two sets of rules which regulate the assignment of Government lands for cultivation. These are :

(i) the Puduval Rules for the older and more general forms of agriculture devoted to the raising of grain, vegetable, fruits, spices, etc.; and

(ii) the Special Rules for the assignment of lands for the growing of cardamoms, coffee, tea and rubber.

In the year under report, there was a net increase of 12,842 acres in the area under occupation against 11,668 acres in the previous year.

9. The total area under occupation at the end of the year was 2,523,008 acres, of which 604,916 acres were wet lands and the rest dry or garden lands. On the present

Distribution of Land. estimated population of 4·4 millions, the above area would make the present holding of land about 57 cents per head. Partition of

tarwad property as a result of recent social legislation affecting the Nayars, the Ezhavas and the Nanjinad Vellalas is resulting in the uneconomic fragmentation of holdings. The total area of land under paddy cultivation was 669,275 acres and that under tea was 71,305 acres. The area under rubber was about 56,565 acres and that under cocoanut 526,950 acres. The total area of *poramboke* or unassigned Sirkar lands was 637,918 acres.

10. Until 1102 M.E. the practice had been to credit the sale proceeds of Government land as ordinary land revenue, but in

Sale Proceeds of Land. that year the practice was superseded by the system of exhibiting in the budget such realisations, which are more or less in the nature of capital receipts being derived from the permanent alienation of the assets with Government, as capital account receipts. The receipts under this head in 1104 M.E. amounted to Rs 5,46,461 against Rs. 5,85,780 in the previous year. The fall is shared by the Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions, the reason in the case of the former being the growing paucity of lands available for assignment, and in the case of the latter chiefly delay in getting the lands surveyed and the survey records finally passed. Special arrangements have been made to expedite the survey work.

11. The total demand under current revenue and arrears for the year was Rs. 43,39,611 against Rs. 43,36,420 in the previous year. The total collections

Demand, Collection and Balance. amounted to Rs. 42,19,021 against Rs. 42,02,833 in 1103. A sum of Rs. 35,257 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,334 for collection at the end of the year, against Rs. 44,826 remitted and Rs. 88,761 pending collection in 1103. The percentage of collection (including remission) was 98.03 against 97.95 in 1103. The percentage was highest in the Quilon Division, Trivandrum, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions following in order.

12. The number of demand notices issued increased from 451,585 to 456,259, and the amount involved in them from Rs. 18,26,359 to Rs. 18,55,590. The

Coercive Action. number of cases in which moveables were distrained and immovable attached also rose from 8,552 cases involving Rs. 2,00,031 to 9,740 cases involving Rs. 2,10,533. Moveables were sold in 333 cases for Rs. 2,453, and immovables in 1,455 cases for Rs. 30,979, the corresponding figures for 1103 being 362 cases for Rs. 35,725 and 1,543 cases for Rs. 39,580, respectively. The largest number of demand notices issued was in the Quilon Division, where also took place the largest number of restraint of moveables and attachment of immovables; while the largest number of sales of moveables and immovables was in the Trivandrum Division. The percentage of restraint or attachment notices to the number of demand notices was 2.13. Out of the total demand, 63 per cent. in Trivandrum, 42 per cent. in Quilon and 52 per cent. in Devicolam were collected without resort to coercive action, and 58 per cent. of the total *ayacut* demand was so collected in Kottayam.

13. The total number of revenue cases of all description for disposal fell from 169,199 to 154,150. The number of cases disposed of also fell from 151,601 to 138,422, the percentage of disposal remaining almost identical. The number of cases

pending at the end of 1104 was 15,728 against 17,598 at the end of 1103. Transfer of registry cases numbered 111,845 out of the disposals. Puduval and *Poramboke* cases formed the bulk of the balance. The number of cases for disposal and the number disposed of were both the largest in the Quilon Division, but Trivandrum showed the largest percentage of disposal, Kottayam, Quilon and Devicolam coming next in order.

14. The total area of *puduval* lands assigned during the year was 11,335 acres against 11,125 acres in 1103. The area assigned by auction sale during the year

Disposal of Puduval Lands. was 2,647 acres and that registered without auction 8,688 acres. The recurring and capital revenue secured by the alienation of the above area amounted to Rs. 15,949 and Rs. 5,08,483, respectively, against Rs. 15,766 and Rs. 5,03,708, respectively, in 1103. The special staff for *puduval* work in the Nedumanagad taluk continued during 1104 also at a cost of Rs. 2,506 and brought under registry 3,206 acres securing a recurring revenue of Rs. 3,417 and capital receipts to the extent of Rs. 77,219. This special staff was disbanded at the close of the year. A special staff of 5 Deputy Surveyors and 30 Field Surveyors was engaged during the year for the sub-division of *puduval* lands in the Todupuzha and Kunnatnad taluks.

15. An extent of 291 acres was registered under the Revised Waste Land Rules for the cultivation of tea and of

Disposal of Waste Lands. 153 acres for cardamom. In the Kanan Devan Hills Concession *pakuthi*, an extent of 477 acres was newly brought under cultivation and subjected to assessment under the agreement relating to the Concession.

16. Including the 336 applications pending at the commencement of the year, there were 1,850 applications for disposal;

Lands for the Landless Classes. 1,355 of these were disposed of during the year. An extent of 915 acres was assigned in the names of 926 persons against 548 acres in the names of 673 persons in

1103. Out of the area assigned, 546 acres were within the lands earmarked for the purpose and 369 acres from outside. The total area earmarked for assignment was 15,291 acres, of which an extent of 2,618 acres was assigned up to the end of the year, besides 2,344 acres from outside the earmarked area. The Pulayas constitute the bulk of the assignees. An extent of 8 acres was registered free of *taravila* to poor families other than members of the depressed classes, subject to the same conditions intended to restrict alienation as govern the grant of lands to depressed classes.

17. Lands are assigned free of *taravila* and without *tadi-vila* up to fifty rupees, subject to a maximum of ten acres of dry or five acres of wet land, to ex-war *Lands for War Service Men.* service men of the Indian Army. The period fixed for the concessional grant expired on the 24th November 1928, but was subsequently extended for one year more from the 22nd October 1929. During the year, registry was ordered in the names of 106 men against 20 in 1103, and the area assigned was 464 acres against 142 acres in the previous year. The assignments were from an area of 2,214 acres reserved for the purpose. The number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year was 49.

18. The Special Officer for the acquisition of lands required for the Chackai-Tampanur Railway Extension, the Trivandrum Water Works and the Trivandrum Electric *Special Land Supply Scheme* continued throughout the *Acquisition Work.* year. During the year, particulars for declaration under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, XI of 1089, were submitted to Government for 196 acres. Including the 292 cases pending at the close of 1103, there were 1,368 cases for disposal, of which 923 cases were disposed of, 113 of them being referred to the District Court. The acquisition for the Electric Supply Scheme was completed ; and during the year 33 acres were handed over for the Railway Extension and 63 acres for the Water Works. A sum of Rs. 3,61,830 was paid to the parties on

account of land compensation, Rs. 95,107 deposited in Court and Rs. 82,503 placed under Revenue Deposit. Twenty out of the 24 cases referred to the Railway Engineer for assessing damages during the survey were pending with him.

19. Including the 85 applications for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094, the total number of applications for disposal during the year was 860; of these, 679 were disposed of. Loans aggregating Rs. 1,72,307 were granted in 302 cases, the remaining 377 applications being rejected, against 273 loans to the value of Rs. 1,61,985 granted and 319 applications refused in 1103. The amount actually disbursed was Rs. 1,50,015 against Rs. 1,44,485 in 1103. A few of the loans were for the purchase of cattle, rebuilding of houses and in connection with the agricultural colony at Konni. Except in one case in the Todupuzha taluk, the loans were utilised for the purposes for which they were granted. In that case, steps are being taken for the immediate recovery of the amount.

20. Nine public markets were newly opened during the year, thus raising the number of public markets to 175. All except three of these markets were leased in auction. The revenue realised from the leases was Rs. 91,201 against Rs. 79,742 in 1103. The total expenditure incurred by the Revenue Department on maintenance and improvements was Rs. 36,693; besides, the Public Works Department spent Rs. 9,929 on certain original works and the Sanitary Department spent Rs. 720 on sanitary arrangements. The number of private markets during the year was 325 as in 1103, but their license fees fell from Rs. 4,620 to Rs. 4,590.

21. The total extent of dry lands fit for conversion into wet lands within the area commanded by the Kodayar Irrigation System was 26,071 acres composed of *Conversion in the Kodayar Area.* 24,287 acres of registered dry lands, 1,622 acres of tank beds and 162 acres of other *poramboke*. An extent of 224 acres was

newly converted into wet lands during the year against 273 acres in 1103. The total area of conversions at the end of 1104 was 19,084 acres, there being left a further area of 6,890 acres of registered dry lands, 31 acres of tank beds and 66 acres of other *poramboke*.

22. All the Tahsildars concerned, except the Tahsildar of the Devicolam taluk, inspected during the year the entire length of the State boundary touching their taluks and

Inspection of State Boundaries. reported the results for necessary action. Some portions were inspected also by the Dewan Peishkars of Trivandrum and Kottayam.

The Assistant Superintendent of Survey jointly with the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records, Cochin State, inspected a portion of the boundary between the two States, in connection with the repair and renewal of stones reported to be out of position or missing.

23. The work of maintenance of the land records was attended to in the Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions by the Revenue Supervisors and the Land

Land Records Maintenance. Records Maintenance Accountants belonging to the Pakuthi staff under the control of the Dewan Peishkars and the Tahsildars. In

the taluks of Peermade and Devicolam constituting the Devicolam Division, the normal Pakuthi staff working under the supervision of the Tahsildars attended to the task. The out-turn consisted in the survey of 15,596 survey numbers measuring 6,611 acres of *poramboke* lands and 18,233 survey numbers measuring 14,825 acres of *puduval* and *pokkuvarawu* sub-divisions, besides the detection of 7,746 encroachment cases. Inspection and verification were conducted by the Revenue Supervisors and Tahsildars, who also refixed 2,224 theodolite stations. 1,122 applications for the demarcation and survey of sub-divisions and for pointing out the boundaries of registered holdings were disposed of out of a total of 1,793 such applications for disposal. In the matter of the maintenance of survey marks, such as their planting, repair and renewal, by the ryots and departmentally, appreciable work was done during the year.

The total number of plotted field measurement sketches to be checked in the Survey Office by the special staff engaged for the purpose was 116,691 ; and 37,189 of them were returned after checking.

24. In the Pattanamitta taluk, a special staff of 6 Accountants and 12 chainmen was employed for a period of six months for the demarcation and survey of the ryots'

Survey of Ryots' roads, which has to precede the formal *Roads*. acquisition of the lands covered by them on payment of nominal compensation and their regular maintenance by the Public Works Department. Three out of the five roads taken up were completed and a length of 15 miles surveyed. There are 36 other roads with a total length of 138 miles still to be taken up in that taluk, and there are several roads in seven other taluks to be so dealt with.

25. The Central Board and 108 Block Boards functioned during the year in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram and Kalkulam. Twenty-five of these Boards *Irrigation Boards*. alone have begun to collect cess.

26. Six years have elapsed since the introduction of the annual *jamabandi* inspection of village accounts and registers on the spot by the Dewan Peishkar or his *Jamabandi*. Assistant. These periodical overhaulings by the superior officers of the department have resulted in the removal of defects and irregularities and helped to secure a certain degree of uniformity.

27. Several amendments to the rules and standing orders of the departments were passed during the year, *Miscellaneous*. the more important of which are the following :—

(i) Tahsildars were directed to conduct periodical inspections regularly of the minor irrigation works within their jurisdiction.

(ii) The procedure to be adopted in the matter of collection of land revenue due to one taluk from *pattadars* resident in another was defined.

(iii) The prohibition regarding alienation of lands assigned on concessional terms to members of the depressed classes was relaxed by permitting alienation to members belonging to any of the depressed classes.

(iv) The Rules for the demarcation and survey of subdivisions and for marking out the boundaries of registered holdings on the application of parties were amended, and the procedure to be adopted in the event of discovery of discrepancies in the original survey measurements was laid down.

(v) Restrictions on the removal of green leaf manure from *poramboke* lands were removed and cultivators were allowed to remove green leaf manure free of charge tentatively for one year from the 1st Chingam 1105.

(vi) The Land Acquisition Rules were amended so as to facilitate the speedy payment of the compensation awarded.

Survey.

28. The Survey Department attended as usual to the following items of work during the year :—

*Work of the
Department.*

- (i) Special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys.
- (ii) The training of candidates in survey work.
- (iii) The checking of village sites.
- (iv) Lithography of village and other maps.

29. The most important items of work done under this head were :—

*Cadastral
Surveys.*

- (i) Demarcation and survey of 8,051 acres of rubber and tea estates, 276 acres of cardamom estates and 2,046 acres of *puduval* lands, comprising a total of 10,373 acres.

(ii) Survey of 48 linear miles of roads and boundaries of reserved forests and estates.

(iii) Refixing the boundaries of certain tea and rubber estates and detecting encroachments, the area dealt with being 1,149 acres,

(iv) Survey of fuel reserves and grazing blocks with a total area of 305 acres.

(v) Refixing the limits of Anachardy and Upper Florence estates in Shencotta, survey of the Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road and of the Ranni and Kottayam reserved forest boundaries, and rectification work in the boundaries of the Cardamom Hills, the Periyar Lake and the Yerur, Puliyara and Kumaranperur reserved forests, the aggregate length being 48 miles.

(vi) Computation and mapping for 8,540 acres of tea and rubber estates, 1,481 acres of cardamom lands, 1,491 acres of *puduval* lands and 282 acres of grazing blocks.

(vii) Survey and verification of certain portions of the State boundary.

(viii) Preparation of maps of certain reserved forests.

30. The two existing schools at Trivandrum and Kottayam for the training of candidates in survey being found inadequate for the demand from North Travancore, a third *Survey Schools*. school was newly opened at Muvattupuzha temporarily from the 1st Dhanu 1104. 210 candidates, including 23 Government servants, were trained in the three institutions together. Of these, 150 passed the final examination. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 2,985 against Rs. 2,636 in 1103.

31. The balance area that remained for checking and closing at the beginning of the year was 1,033 acres. The records in respect of 30 acres in the Colachel *pakuthi* *Survey of Village Sites* were checked in the Survey Office and the lists of discrepancies to be rectified were prepared.

32. Sixteen-inch maps of 52 square miles and four-inch maps of 216 square miles were printed during the year. Besides, 25 miscellaneous maps and diagrams, of which *Lithography of Maps* 8 were coloured, were printed and supplied for various purposes.

33. The total receipts and expenditure of the Land Revenue Department during the years 1103 and 1104 are exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

Receipts and Expenditure.	Particulars.		1103	1104
			Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	..	41,62,373	41,76,864	
Expenditure	...	10,54,191		11,16,864

The receipts, which do not include the sale proceeds of Government lands, rose by Rs. 14,491. From the expenditure the shares debitible to income tax on account of the Income Tax Commissioner and to administration of criminal justice, by the Dewan Peishkars and Division Assistants, have been deducted. The net expenditure was higher by Rs. 62,673 than in 1103. The incidence of land revenue taxation was Re. 1·04 against Re. 1·03 in 1103. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 26·7 against 25·4 in the previous year.

Income Tax.

*Income Tax Commissioner
and Chief Revenue Authority.* *Mr. S. C. H. Robinson.*

34. From the date of introduction of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the existing Land Revenue agency has been utilised for income tax work. There were in *Administration*. the year under report 41 Collectors of Income Tax, consisting of the three Dewan Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, the 7 Division Assistants and the 30 Taluk Tahsildars. The Income Tax Auditor and the three Income Tax Inspectors were working in 1104 also. The Dewan Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Division Assistants also exercised the powers of a Commissioner of Income Tax under the Regulation.

35. The total number of assessees rose from 2,521 to 2,705. Of these, 2,598 were individuals and 105 companies against 2,422 and 97, respectively, in 1103; two firms were also assessed to income tax as in 1102 and 1103. The above figures include also the assessees within the nineteen Municipal towns which contained 1,397 assessees or nearly 52 per cent. of the total number. The collections from the Municipal towns represented a little over 42 per cent. of the total revenue. The largest amount was collected from Alleppey, Quilon, Kottayam and Trivandrum coming next in order.

36. The total demand—current and arrears—rose from Rs. 7,81,922 to Rs. 7,89,423, the Devicolam Division alone registering a fall owing to the circumstance that

Demand, Collection and Balance. many revised assessments made in 1103 under Section 25 of the Regulation had subsequently to be written off. Taking the current demand alone, there was a nominal fall in Kottayam also for the same reason. The total collections amounted to Rs. 7,33,868 against Rs. 6,75,829 in 1103. The percentages of collection, including remissions to the extent of Rs. 14,179 in 1104 against Rs. 51,772 in 1103, to the demand, were 93 and 94 in 1103 and 1104, respectively. The balance pending collection at the close of the year was only Rs. 41,539 against Rs. 54,514 at its beginning. The average incidence of income tax per head of the population was 5 chs. 2 cash (2 annas 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pies) as in the previous year.

37. The number of appeals for disposal by the Income Tax Commissioners, which had fallen from 330 in 1102 to 299 in 1103, recorded a further fall to 287 in 1104. 259 of these were disposed of, 121 being successful. The Income Tax Commissioner and Chief Revenue Authority began the year with 4 pending appeals and revision petitions and received 49 new cases during the year, of which 42 were disposed of, 24 being successful. Besides, the Chief Revenue

Authority, on his own motion, took up 55 cases and disposed of 50 of them, levying enhanced assessment in all except nine cases.

38. The receipts and expenditure under Income Tax during the years 1103 and 1104 were as shown below :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1103		1104	
		Rs.		Rs.
Receipts	...	6,40,319		6,95,720
Expenditure	...	20,705		20,872
Net Income	...	6,19,614		6,74,848

The above figures represent the net receipts after deducting refunds. The gross receipts increased by Rs. 55,401, and the expenditure by Rs. 167, the net receipts being thus better than in 1103 by Rs. 55,234.

Salt Revenue.

Commissioner. Mr. P. Gomatinayakam Pillai, B. A.

39. The supervision and control over the manufacture of salt in the factories in South Travancore and the administration of salt revenue in the State rest with the Excise Control Department.

40. Salt is a Government monopoly as in British India. The salt consumed in the State is partly manufactured at the Government factories and partly imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly. The manufacture of salt in the factories is entrusted to licensees.

System.

In the case of the old factories, Government are entitled to get free of any payment 60 per cent. of the salt manufactured. This is called *melvaram* or Government's share of the produce. The remaining 40 per cent. is the share of the licensees and is called *kudivaram*. This latter quantity is also taken over by Government on payment of a fixed price, i. e., *kudivila*. This price was $7\frac{1}{2}$ chs. per maund till 1092 when it was raised to $11\frac{1}{2}$ chs. to meet the increased cost of manufacture. In 1095, the *kudivila* was raised to $12\frac{1}{2}$ chs. per maund to cover the additional expenditure incurred by the licensees for weighing salt before storage which was necessitated by the passing of a new set of Rules under the Salt Regulation, III of 1088. The *kudivila* has remained unchanged since 1095 at $12\frac{1}{2}$ chs. (7 annas) per maund. This price, when spread over the whole quantity manufactured by the licensees and taken delivery of by Government, works out to 5 chs. per maund. In the new factories, the licensees, who have to deliver to Government a stipulated quantity of salt every year, are paid *kudivila* varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund on the quantities so delivered. They have, however, themselves to construct and maintain the necessary works in the factories, whereas the Government do this in the old factories. Salt for consumption was sold by Government agencies in bankshalls, depots and factories, except in the High Range Division and at the Alleppey depot. In the High Range Division, the consumers themselves were permitted to import the salt required by them from the adjoining British Districts on payment of duty at the *chowkeys*. As this salt had already paid duty in British India, it was laden with double duty and the price was naturally high. To remove this disability and to enable the consumers in the distant uplands of Devicolam to get cheap salt, a contractor was engaged to undertake the supply and sale of salt obtained by the Government free of duty from the Tuticorin factories. The contractor commenced sales from the 1st Tulam 1102, from which date the import of salt by private individuals was prohibited. In the Alleppey depot, the supply and sale of Tinnevelly salt continued with the special contractor engaged for the purpose till the 18th Vrischikam 1102 when his stock of salt was exhausted ; and from

that date the sale of salt was conducted by Government agencies, the work of supply alone being entrusted to contractors.

41. The number of factories or *alloms* for the manufacture of salt in the State is 13 and they are situated in Rajakkamangalam, Tamaracolam, Colachel and Variyur, all in South Travancore. The total extent of the pans available for manufacture in all the factories was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 471.26 acres. Of this, 108.20 acres of cultivable area were not worked by the lessees during the year, the reason in the case of the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam factories being the insufficiency of good brine and in the case of a factory at Tamaracolam an injunction from a Civil Court. The total quantity of salt manufactured in all the factories together fell from 922,056 maunds to 665,194 maunds. Including excesses credited from heaps sold out, the total out-turn during the year was 764,413 maunds against 987,515 maunds in 1103. The average yield per acre thus fell from 2,993 maunds in 1103 to 2,105 maunds in 1104. The fall was due to the adverse weather conditions which prevailed during the first working season in the year and the interruption of salt manufacture by rains in the months of Meenam and Medam. Large quantities of home salt had accumulated in the new factories as a result of the favourable working season during the previous year. As the licensees had to pay the duty before removing the salt for transport and sale elsewhere and were thereby handicapped by the need for a larger investment of capital on that account in marketing their share of the salt, a new arrangement was brought into force from the beginning of the year. Under this arrangement, they are allowed to transport their salt under-bond to the Government depots at Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey, without paying duty in advance, on the deposit of security, the duty and a nominal cess of six pies per maund in addition being recovered only at the time of the actual sale of the article to the consumers. The quantity of home salt so transported to the Alleppey depot during the year was 166,948 maunds. The quantity of home salt in stock in factories, depots and bankshalls at the beginning of the year was 834,226 maunds. Including

the receipts of the year under manufacture and excess, the total quantity available for consumption was 1,599,298 maunds. Out of this quantity, 615,092 maunds were sold by Government; value for 4,958 maunds in deficiency was realised; 13,852 maunds were written off the accounts; and a balance of 965,396 maunds was left at the end of the year.

42. Foreign salt is generally imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly. The quantity of foreign salt imported into the State by or on behalf of Government during the *Foreign Salt.* year was 503,673 maunds made up of 341,592 maunds of Bombay salt and 162,081 maunds of Tinnevelly salt. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 628,956 maunds of salt made up of 323,109 maunds of Bombay salt and 305,847 maunds of Tinnevelly salt. The total quantity of stock of foreign salt available during the year was made up of 345,980 maunds of Bombay salt and 162,522 maunds of Tinnevelly salt. The quantity sold was 306,766 maunds of Bombay salt and 283,000 maunds of Tinnevelly salt against 323,740 maunds of Bombay salt and 249,988 maunds of Tinnevelly salt in 1103. The quantity which remained in stock at the end of the year, excluding the quantity written off the accounts, was 165,406 maunds of Bombay salt and 29,918 maunds of Tinnevelly salt. The contractor engaged for the supply and sale of Tinnevelly salt in the Devicolam Division imported during the year 14,701 maunds against 13,592 maunds in 1103.

43. The total quantity of salt, home as well as foreign, consumed in the State during the year was 1,216,769 maunds or an increase of 35,645 maunds over that for *Salt Consumption.* the previous year. The increase was due to the favourable fishing seasons during the year and the consequent rise in demand for salt for curing purposes. The average consumption per head of population rose from 24 lbs. to nearly 25 lbs. Of the total quantity of salt consumed in the State, a little over half represented home salt and the balance foreign salt, as in the previous year,

44. The issue prices of the several kinds of salt in the salt factories, salt depots and salt bankhalls remained the same as at the close of the previous year, except in

Sale Price of Salt.

(i) The price of home salt in the Quilon and Alleppey depots stocked in 1104 was fixed at Bh. Rs. 2-1-6 and Bh. Rs. 2-3-6 per maund, respectively.

(ii) The price of Bombay salt in the Alleppey and Munambam depots stocked in 1104 was fixed at Bh. Rs. 2-6-6 and Bh. Rs. 2-4-0 per maund, respectively.

(iii) The price of Tinnevelly salt in the Alleppey depot was reduced by 1 anna per maund and fixed at Bh. Rs. 2-3-0 per maund with effect from the 8th Kumbham 1104.

(iv) The price of local salt transported under the under-bond arrangements to the Alleppey depot by the Tamaracolam salt licensees was fixed at Bh. Rs. 2-4-0 per maund.

45. The receipts and expenditure under salt during the years 1103 and 1104 are shown in the subjoined

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1103		1104	
		Rs.		Rs.
Receipts	...	19,17,092		18,84,586
Expenditure	...	1,74,808		1,48,895

The receipts decreased by Rs. 32,506, and the expenditure also by Rs. 25,913. The net revenue thus fell from Rs. 17,42,284 to Rs. 17,35,691 or by Rs. 6,593. This was due to the increase in the sale of salt by the Tamaracolam licensees under the new arrangement. The incidence of salt tax fell from 7·6 annas to 7·5 annas per head of population.

Excise Revenue.

Excise Commissioner. *Mr. P. Gomatinayakam Pillai, B. A.*

46. The excise revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor and from licenses for the sale of toddy, country and foreign liquors, from tobacco, opium and its derivatives, and ganja.

*Sources of
Revenue.*

47. The substitution of the present 'Independent Shop' system for the old farming monopoly for the manufacture and sale of toddy and arrack in the whole State, except

Excise System. the Devicolam taluk, was completed in 1900. Under the present system, the rights to vend toddy and arrack are separated and sold by auction shop by shop. In the case of toddy, the right of manufacture is with the shop-holder who pays a tax on every tree tapped. In the case of arrack, the right of sale alone is granted, the right of manufacture being with the Government who engage a contractor for the manufacture and supply of arrack to the arrack shop-keepers. On account of the hilly nature of the taluk and the consequent difficulties in transporting arrack thereto, the farming system in respect of arrack still continues in Devicolam and toddy is not produced there. Government have engaged a contractor for the manufacture and vend of arrack in that taluk and reserve to themselves the right to fix the number and location of shops in the area.

48. The policy of the department has been to make it increasingly difficult for the consumer to obtain liquor. The reduction in the number of shops, the enhancement

Abkari Policy. of the liquor duties and other restrictive measures which the department has adopted are forces tending to control consumption. Every care is taken to minimise temptation for those who do not drink and to discourage excesses among those who do. The temperance movement and the movement for absolute prohibition spread the erroneous idea that the Government create and foster an unwholesome demand which would cease automatically if the State were ready to forego the excise revenue. When it is recognised

that sources of illicit supply are easily accessible in the State and that liquor can be had from almost any palm tree with no more skill than is required to make an incision and with no more apparatus than a knife and a toddy-pot, it will be conceded that Government intervention only operates to regulate both the quality and the quantity of the liquor consumed, the former by the prescription of certain standards of strength and the latter by the levy of still-head fees which the consumer automatically pays.

49. The following administrative measures, designed to further the policy of the Government, were carried out during the year :—

Temperance

Measures.

(i) The number of country liquor shops (toddy and arrack) was reduced by 4·8 per cent., the number of shops working in 1104 being 1,744 against 1,832 in the previous year.

(ii) The rates of tree tax were raised and fixed as follows throughout the State:—

Particulars.		Old rate.			New rate.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
The whole State except the pakuthies of the Parur and Kunnamnad taluks, bordering the Cochin State.	Coconut ..	6	12	0	7	0	0
	Palmyra ..	3	12	0	3	12	0
	Choondapana ..	12	0	0	11	0	0
The pakuthies of the Parur and Kunnamnad taluks bordering the Cochin State.	Coconut ..	5	0	0	7	0	0
	Palmyra ..	3	0	0	3	12	0
	Choondapana ..	10	0	0	14	0	0

(iii) The duty on jaggery arrack was raised from Bh. Rs. 4-8 annas to Bh. Rs. 4-12 annas per proof gallon.

(iv) The issue price of ganja was enhanced from Bh. Rs. 27-8 annas to Bh. Rs. 30 per seer with effect from the 19th Meenam 1104,

(v) Local option in respect of arrack shops was introduced within the municipal limits of Changanacherry, as an experimental measure. For the success of the experiment, the only foreign liquor shop there was also closed and the quantity of arrack that could be possessed and transported into the local option area without license was reduced to two drams.

(vi) Amendments were made in the Abkari Regulation with a view to bringing under greater control the use of intoxicating drugs, especially cocaine and its preparations.

(vii) Separate licenses were prescribed for the sale of medicines containing opium and those containing ganja. A fee of Rs. 5 was prescribed for a license for the sale of medicines containing opium.

50. The biennial contracts for the vend of toddy and arrack having expired by the end of 1103, fresh contracts were entered into for a further period of two years *Abkari Contract* commencing from the 1st Chingam 1104.

51. The supply rates of jaggery arrack and toddy arrack continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Bh. Rs. 2-5-6 and Bh. Rs. 6-6-0 per proof gallon, respectively. The strength of arrack issued from distilleries, warehouses and depots also continued as 25° U.P. and 35° U.P. The total number of arrack shops, both jaggery and toddy, excluding the shops in the Devicolam taluk, was 536 against 573 in 1103 *i.e.*, one shop to every 12.98 square miles and 7,412 inhabitants against 12.14 square miles and 6,933 inhabitants in the previous year. The largest number of arrack shops was in the Kunnatnad taluk, *viz.*, 42, followed by Neyyattinkara (34), Trivandrum (29), Parur (29), Tiruvalla (28), Kottayam (27), Kalkulam (26), Quilon (25), Muvattupuzha (25), and Minachil (24). The smallest number of arrack shops was in the Peermade taluk, *viz.*, 4. The consumption of arrack increased by 5,944 proof gallons as compared with 1103, the quantity

consumed being 135,513 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 820 proof gallons of toddy arrack against 129,594 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 795 proof gallons of toddy arrack in 1103. The consumption per head of population rose from 1·575 drams in 1103 to 1·647 drams during the year. This ratio is calculated on the basis of the census of 1921, but it will be much less if calculated on the basis of the population which has increased since the last census. The average incidence of vend rent per proof gallon for the whole State was Rs. 3-25-9 against Rs. 3-10-15 in 1103. The incidence was highest in the Agastisvaram taluk, *viz.*, Rs. 8-3-15 and lowest in the Mavelikara taluk, *viz.*, Re. 1-18-0. The total collections under current rent, excise duty and miscellaneous rose from Rs. 10,46,005 to Rs. 12,01,607. The increase was due to the increased rentals obtained at the auction sale of shops for the biennium beginning from the 1st Chingam 1104 and to increased collections under 'duty'. The total revenue collected per gallon of proof strength rose from Rs. 7-27-3 to Rs. 8-20-15 and the incidence of taxation on country spirit per head of population from 7 chs. 6 cash (4 as. 2 p.) to 8 chs. 6 cash (4 as.-8 p.) In the arrack rent farm of Devicolam, there were 7 shops as in the previous year or one shop to every 95·2 square miles and 4,699 inhabitants, with a total rental of Rs. 50,000, against Rs. 40,000 in the previous year, the incidence of rent per head of population being Re. 1-14-9.

52. There were 1,208 toddy shops during the year against 1,259 in 1103. This gave one shop to every 3,289 inhabitants and 5·75 square miles, against 3,155 persons and 5·53 square miles in the previous year.

Toddy. The amount collected under current rentals rose from Rs. 11,79,303 to Rs. 14,77,588 or by Rs. 2,98,285. The largest number of toddy shops was in the Kunnatnad taluk, *viz.*, 97, followed by Shertallai (96), Minachil (84), Kottayam (81), Parur (75), Vaikam (73), Ambalapuzha (71) and Tiruvalla (66). The smallest number of toddy shops was in the Shencotta taluk, *viz.*, 9. It may be noted that a small measure of toddy forms part of the regular diet of the labouring classes.

53. The number of trees licensed for tapping during the years 1103 and 1104 is given below :—

Trees Tapped.

Class of tree.	Number licensed in	
	1103	1104
Cocoanut	89,228	98,844
Palmyra	13,473	14,152
Choondapana	20,243	21,392

There was an increase of 9,616 cocoanut, 679 palmyra and 1,149 choondapana trees in the number licensed during the year as compared with 1103. Palmyra palms were tapped in five taluks of the Trivandrum Division and in the Shencotta taluk of the Quilon Division, and toddy was drawn from choondapana trees in seven taluks of the Quilon Division and in eight taluks of the Kottayam Division. The largest number of cocoanut palms, viz., 14,757, was tapped in the Shertallai taluk, followed by Ambalapuzha, Kottayam, Vaikam and Parur. The taluk of Agastisvaram was first in regard to the number of palmyra trees tapped for fermented toddy, viz., 4,060. The taluks of Kalkulam, Tovala, Vilavankod, Shencotta and Neyyattinkara came next in order. The highest number of chondapana trees viz., 5,516, was marked in Minachil, followed by Muvattupuzha and Kunnatnad. The total amount of tree-tax collected rose from Rs. 4,50,614 in 1103 to Rs. 5,31,418 in 1104.

54. The quantity of foreign liquor including all varieties imported into the State during the year fell from 34,345 gallons in 1103 to 32,611 gallons or by 1,734 gallons. Twenty-nine licenses for the wholesale and nine licenses for the retail vend of foreign liquor were issued as in the previous year. The total collections under license fee on foreign liquors amounted to Rs. 15,273, i. e., an increase of Rs. 173 over the collections of the previous year.

55. The total demand for the year, including arrears, was Rs. 26,18,484 of which Rs. 25,93,537 was collected and Rs. 1,545 written off, leaving a balance *Abkari Revenue* of Rs. 23,402 pending collection at the end of the year. The percentage of collection under current demand was 99·1 and under arrears 12·7 against 99·99 and 14, respectively, in the previous year.

56. The 'Independent Shop' system in regard to the sale of opium and ganja continued to be in force throughout the State.

The supply to the vend contractors was made

System of Sale of Opium and Ganja. by the department, the opium and ganja required being purchased from the Madras Stores and issued from the Central Stores at Trivandrum.

The contracts entered into with the shopkeepers for 1103 having terminated by the close of the year, fresh contracts were entered into for 1104. The issue price of opium continued to be Bh. Rs. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ per seer, while that of ganja was raised from Bh. Rs. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Bh. Rs. 30 with effect from the 19th Meenam 1104.

57. Opium and ganja were sold in 131 shops during 1104 against 129 shops in the previous year. The increase in the number of shops was due to the opening of

Consumption of Opium and Ganja. two new shops in the Devicolam taluk from the 1st Chingam 1104, the only shop which existed there not having been sufficient to meet the needs of the consumers. This gave one shop to every 58·20 square miles and to 30,581 inhabitants against 59·11 square miles and 31,055 inhabitants in 1103. The quantity of opium issued for sale fell from 4,395 seers to 4,290 seers, while that of ganja increased from 5,521 seers to 5,881 seers. As in the previous year, the decrease under opium was due to the strict control exercised by the department over the issues to the shops and the increase under ganja was due to the good quality of the stuff purchased from the storehouses in the Madras Presidency. The average consumption per head of population was 0·085 tola of opium and 0·117 tola of ganja, against 0·088 tola of opium and 0·110 tola of ganja in 1103. The largest quantity

of opium, *viz.*, 639 seers, was consumed in the Kottayam taluk, followed by Minachil, Changanachery and Kunnatnad. The smallest quantity, *viz.*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers, was consumed in the Neduman-gad taluk. The largest quantity of ganja, *viz.*, 484 seers, was consumed in the taluk of Quilon, followed by Ambalapuzha, Pattanapuram, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad. Peermade consumed the smallest quantity of ganja, *viz.*, 9 seers. The average retail selling prices per tola of opium and ganja were Bh. Re. 1-14-6 and 10 annas 5 pies, respectively. A sum of Rs. 3,71,346 was received during the year from the British Government on account of the rebate of duty on opium and ganja. This was Rs. 39,525 more than the amount realised for the previous year. Including this rebate, the total collection under opium and ganja amounted to Rs. 6,71,341, against Rs. 5,45,970 or an increase of Rs. 1,25,371. The percentage of collection to demand was 99.9. The total receipts under Abkari, including opium and ganja, rose from Rs. 33,00,060 in 1103 to Rs. 39,69,945 in 1104. The incidence per head of population also rose from 12 annas 11 pies to 15 annas 7 pies.

58. The tobacco required for consumption in the State is imported by merchants on their own account by land, sea or rail

Tobacco – System of Supply and Sale. and bonded in the Sirkar warehouses where it is allowed to remain in the joint custody of the Government and the merchants. The merchants remove the tobacco from the warehouses after paying the import duty. The varieties of tobacco imported are Tinnevelly, Jaffna and Coimbatore. The system of sale of tobacco under licenses remained in force in the taluks of Tovala and Agastis-varam excepting the Neendakara pakuthi of the latter taluk, in the taluk of Shencotta, the Alleppey pakuthi of the Ambala-puzha taluk and in all the taluks of the Devicolam and Kottayam Divisions.

59. The consumption of duty-paid tobacco fell from 21,527 candies in 1103 to 20,722 candies in 1104. The decrease of 805 candies was mainly due to the fact that the issues of the article in connection with the Onam festival of 1105 did not take place in the month of Karkatakam 1104,

Tobacco Consumption.

while the issues for the festival in both 1103 and 1104 took place in 1103 itself. The distress caused by the floods which took place towards the close of the year and the interruption to communications occasioned by them were other contributory causes. Excluding a third of the population as children and non-users of tobacco, the average consumption per head of population was 4·66 lbs. against 4·84 lbs. in 1103. The total collections under 'Tobacco' amounted to Rs. 21,72,959 or a decrease of Rs. 93,150 as compared with the receipts in the previous year. Sixty-nine per cent. of the collections was contributed by Coimbatore tobacco, while the percentages of collection from Jaffna and Tinnevelly tobacco were 20 and 11, respectively.

60. The number of cases investigated by the department under the Abkari, Opium, Tobacco and Salt laws was 2,452 against 2,530 in 1103. Of these, 2,146 cases were charged before the Magistracy. 293 cases were either referred for order or struck off the register ; and 46 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year. The total number of cases tried by the Magistracy was 2,160, of which 2,085 ended in conviction and 34 in acquittal ; and the remaining 41 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. The percentages of conviction and acquittal were respectively 98·4 and 1·6 against 97·91 and 2·09 in 1103. The number of cases detected by the department fell from 2,449 to 2,394. The decrease was under Abkari, Tobacco and Salt. The number of cases detected under the Opium law remained the same as in the previous year. The fall was due to the better preventive work turned out by the officers of the department, which minimised the opportunities for the commission of malpractices. Amongst the cases reported under the Abkari law, 1,366 cases related to illicit manufacture of toddy, 278 to possession of illicit liquor, 167 to unlicensed possession of liquor and 105 to illicit transport. Under the Tobacco law, there were 134 cases of smuggling, 31 of possession of illicit tobacco and 21 of illicit sale. The quantity of smuggled tobacco seized by the officers of the department amounted to 2,395 lbs. A sum of Rs. 23,900 was recovered under the

Excise laws in the several Magistrates' Courts during the year. These figures amply demonstrate the importance of vigilant detective work in the administration of Abkari revenue and clearly indicate the increasing recognition by the department of the paramount need for efficient preventive work in furtherance of the Abkari policy of Government.

61. There were during the year 407 fines, 34 degradations, 67 suspensions, 6 dismissals and 12 forfeitures of appointments against 399 fines, 9 degradations, 50 suspensions, 5 dismissals, and 14 forfeitures of appointments in 1103. There was thus a further improvement in the standard of discipline attained by the department in the previous year.

62. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure under the head of Excise (Abkari, Opium, Ganja and Tobacco) during the years 1103 and 1104 :—

Particulars.	1103.		1104.	
		Rs.		Rs.
Receipts	...	55,64,208		61,42,819
Expenditure	...	4,05,009		4,12,310

The receipts increased by Rs. 5,78,611 and the expenditure by Rs. 7,301. The net revenue rose from Rs. 51,59,199 to Rs. 57,30,509 or by Rs. 5,71,310. The incidence of the total Excise revenue per head of the population was Rs. 1·5 which is almost equivalent to the incidence in the Madras Presidency.

Customs Revenue.

63. Under the Interportal Trade Convention entered into with the British Government in 1865, Travancore does not levy duty on imported goods, with certain exceptions,

Import Duty. produced or manufactured in British India or in the Cochin State, or on goods which have already paid import duty in Cochin or in British India. But Travancore levies duty on articles imported by sea direct from countries outside India. The average amount of customs collected at the time of the Interportal Convention was Bh. Rs. 53,218 of which Bh. Rs. 13,218 represented the amount of import duty then realised at the Travancore sea-ports, and the British Government guaranteed the State a total import revenue to this extent by undertaking to make good any deficit up to Bh. Rs. 40,000 a year. In other words, when the Travancore sea customs collections (on imports from foreign countries excluding goods imported by sea for the use of the Travancore Government) are less than Bh. Rs. 13,218, the British Government pay to Travancore Bh. Rs. 40,000; but if in any year the collections exceed Bh. Rs. 13,218, the excess amount realised is deducted from the sum of Bh. Rs. 40,000 and the balance alone is payable to Travancore. No amount was payable during the year under report by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention. Tobacco, salt, opium and spirits are excluded from the Convention. Foreign liquors which have paid duty at British or Cochin ports are also exempted from duty. The assigned values and rates of duty adopted by Travancore in regard to imports from foreign countries follow the British Indian Tariff.

64. In regard to exports, the State is free to levy duties on any commodity. Under the Interportal Trade Convention, however, the rate of duty on tariff valuation shall

Export Duty. not exceed Rs. 5 per cent. on all ordinary exports, Rs. 10 per cent. on timber and Rs. 15 a candy on pepper and areca-nut. Of articles on which export duty is now levied, the most important are copra, coir, cocoanut oil and cocoanuts, tea, pepper, dry ginger, jaggery,

salt-fish, areca-nut and tamarind. The revenue is collected at land and sea customs-houses, of which there were 69 at the end of the year under report.

65. The important tariff changes effected during the year were the following:—

Tariff Changes.

(i) Export duty was imposed on jaggery, molasses and jaggery runnings at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a tariff value of Bh. Rs. 5 per cwt. with effect from the 1st Kanni 1104.

(ii) The tariff values of copra and cocoanuts were raised and fixed as follows with effect from the 22nd Edavam 1104:—

Copra from Bh. Rs. 18 to Bh. Rs. 20 per cwt.

Cocoanuts, husked, from Bh. Rs. 50-10-0 to Bh. Rs. 60 per thousand.

Cocoanuts, unhusked, at Bh. Rs. 67-8-0 per thousand.

66. The total receipts under imports rose from Rs. 4,38,335 to Rs. 4,46,138 and the export duty realised during the year from Rs. 27,30,452 to Rs. 27,90,781.

Receipts under Imports and Exports. The former increased by Rs. 7,803 and the latter by Rs. 60,329. The bulk of the import duty, i. e., 55 per cent. was as usual

realised from tobacco, both raw and manufactured, a commodity outside the scope of the Interportal Trade Convention. The major portion of the export duty was contributed, as in the previous year, by the produce of the cocoanut tree, viz., copra, cocoanuts, coir, cables, coir-fibre, cocoanut husk, cocoanut oil and punnac. These articles together yielded 50·81 per cent. of the total revenue from exports. There was an increase in the duty realised from cocoanuts, coir, cables, coir-fibre, cocoanut husk, punnac and cocoanut oil, while there was a fall under copra. The increase under cocoanuts was due to the enhancement of the tariff value of the article and that under coir, cocoanut oil and punnac was due to the larger demand from abroad. The fall under copra was caused by the decrease in the export of the article, owing to the want of demand in

European markets and the larger consumption in the oil-mills of the State. Exports increased under areca-nut, jaggery, lemon grass oil, fish, tamarind, cane-sugar, turmeric and pepper. Decreases occurred under hides, laurel oil, unscraped ginger, charcoal, jack-wood planks and tea. The duty on tea fell from Rs. 4,85,381 to Rs. 4,60,689, or by Rs. 24,692.

67. The subjoined statement gives the receipts and expenditure under customs during the years 1103 and 1104:—

Particulars.	1103		1104	
		Rs.		Rs.
Receipts	...	31,55,578		32,51,180
Expenditure	...	78,706		80,725

The receipts increased by Rs. 95,602 and the expenditure by Rs. 2,019. The net income from customs rose from Rs. 30,76,872 to Rs. 31,70,455.

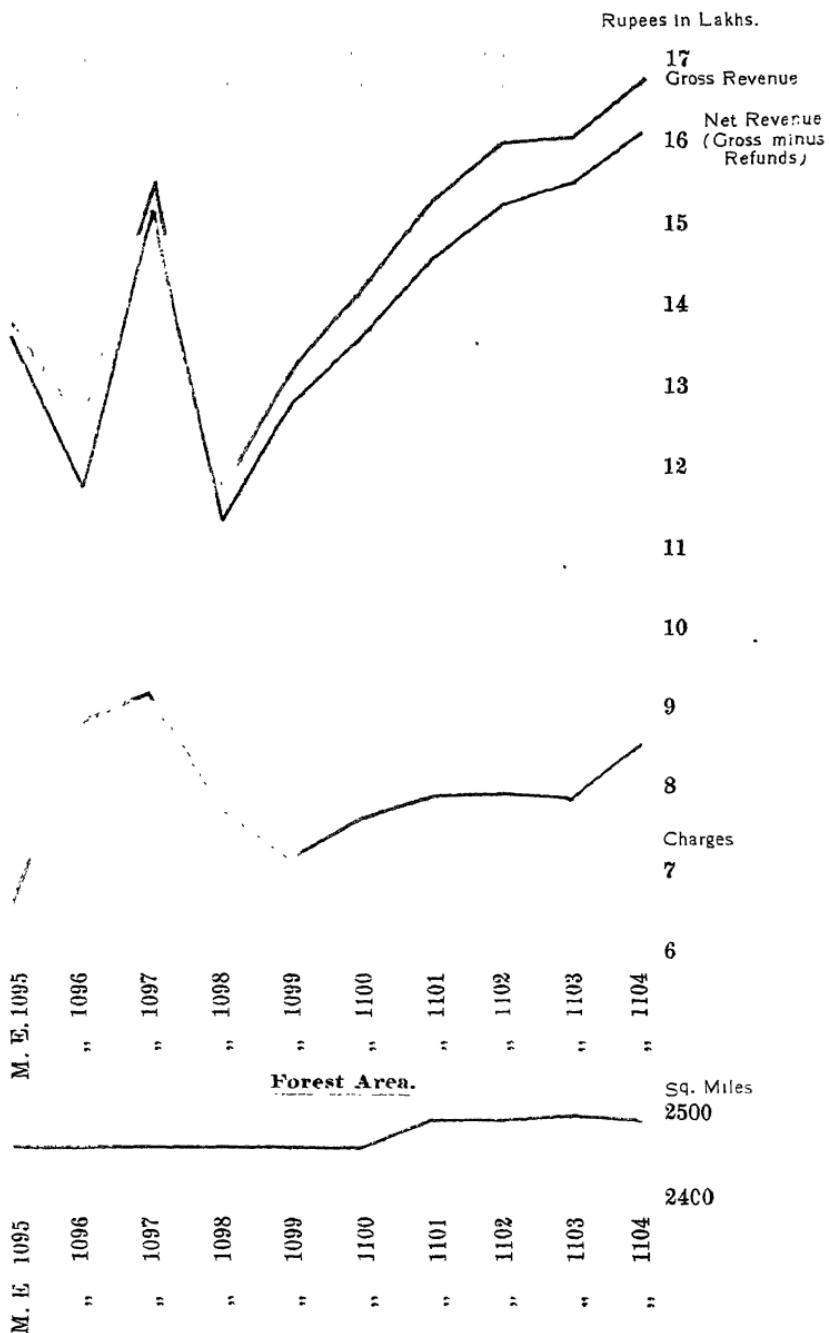
Forest Department.

Conservator. *Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A.*
Honors (Oxon.)

68. Travancore has from the earliest times been a country with valuable forests. In the early part of the last century, teak was the only monopoly timber in the State.

Historical Survey. People were free to fell and remove every other kind of timber except that they had to pay a slight river duty when the timber was transported by water. The first Conservator was appointed more than a century ago with an establishment costing a little over Rs. 1,000 per annum. The function of the Conservator was confined to arranging for teak and cardamoms being collected and delivered at Alleppey. From such small beginnings, the

Forest Revenue & Charges.



department steadily grew in size and strength and has been charged with increased and multifarious functions. In 1844, blackwood and *anjili* were declared monopolies, and wax, cardamoms, ebony and sandalwood were later on added to the list of monopolies. Cardamoms ceased to be a monopoly in 1071 (1896). Artificial regeneration of teak commenced in 1866. In 1063 (1888) the first Forest Regulation for the protection and management of State forests was promulgated. The first forest reserve of 300 square miles was notified in the following year. Since then in the course of about forty years, the area of the State reserved forests has reached 2,394.25 square miles. In the interests of cultivation and to meet the increasing pressure of population, selected areas from them are wherever possible being excluded for assignment. The "royal" trees now are teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood. The receipts of the Forest Department in 1038 (1862-63) amounted to over Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. As a result of more than sixty years' careful control and management, the annual income from the department has reached Rs. 16.05 lakhs. There has also been a proportionate rise in the expenditure, which was less than Rs. 80,000 in 1059 (1883-84) and amounted to Rs. 8.56 lakhs in the year under report.

69. The policy of the Government has in recent years been to refrain from further reservation of extensive areas. The objects underlying the reservation so far made *Forest Policy*. have been to secure the utmost possible yield from that part of a forest block which is commercially valuable; to protect the forest growth in mountainous tracts for the prevention of erosion and landslips; to regulate the flow of water in streams originating from the hills; and to preserve the sources of supply of small timber and fuel to the agriculturists and of fodder for the cattle. Endeavours have been made to develop the utilisation of soft woods. On the conservancy side, special efforts are devoted to the scientific plantation of valuable species of timber to replace fellings in natural forests. Artificial regeneration side by side with exploitation is the settled policy of the Government. A judicious

policy of disafforesting as much suitable land as practicable for paddy cultivation is being systematically pursued.

70. The area of reserved forests fell from 2,395 square miles and 298 acres to 2,394 square miles and 171 acres ; the decrease of 1 square mile and 127 acres

Reserved Forests. was the net result of an addition of 659 acres at the final constitution of Klamala Extension reserve, and of deductions aggregating 267 acres in connection with the revised notification in respect of two reserves, and the disafforestation, for purposes of assignment, of 1,159 acres from two reserves.

71. The area of reserved lands decreased from 94 square miles and 138 acres to 93 square miles and 119 acres, the decrease of 1 square mile and 19 acres being

Reserved Lands. due to the final constitution of the Klamala Extension reserve and its transfer from the head "reserved lands" to "reserved forests."

72. During the year, there was no change affecting the area of fuel and fodder reserves, which was

Fuel and Fodder 3 square miles and 495 acres as in 1103.

Reserves.

73. The Special Forest Settlement Officer continued till the end of the year. At the beginning of the year, there were 22 proposed reserves and 14 fuel and

Forest Settle- ment. fodder reserves pending settlement. One proposed reserve was finally constituted and notified during the year. Before the

termination of his office, the Special Forest Settlement Officer furnished the Government with the final reports in respect of all the blocks pending settlement, except the Valiakavu proposed reserve, the Mundakayam fuel reserve, and the Alapra proposed reserve, proceedings in respect of the last of which were stayed under orders from the High Court.

74. Forest exploitation is regulated by working plans or working schemes so as to bring all important forests under systematic management, to ensure continuity

Working Plans. of treatment and orderly and economic

working on an organised basis as well as to ensure scientific forest regeneration designed in the interests of posterity. During the year, a simple working scheme for a portion of the Puliyara reserve, known as Mulakarachanpara Fuel Working Circle, was prepared. There were sanctioned working plans or schemes in respect of 999·25 square miles of reserved forests; no plans or schemes were required in respect of 1,010·6 square miles; and of the remaining area of 384·4 square miles, schemes were under preparation for an area of 56 square miles of reserves and more than 3·5 square miles of teak plantations. The revision of the working plan of the teak plantations was completed during the year by the Deputy Conservator on special duty for the purpose.

75. The natural regeneration of valuable species like *marutu*, *irul*, *kambakam*, teak, blackwood, *venga* and *tembavu* was satisfactory in the several Forest Divisions.

Sylviculture. The severe drought of 1103 affected the sandal seedlings in the Anjanad Range.

Regeneration of bamboos was noticed abundantly along the river banks. In regard to artificial reproduction, 575·64 acres were planted with teak against 825·77 acres in 1103, and the cost per acre was almost the same as in 1103, being slightly less than a rupee. The *Taungya** system was adopted and the expenditure denotes only the cost of opening nurseries and of maintaining them for supply of plants to the *Taungya* lessees. The receipts from the plantations amounted to Rs. 64,123 against Rs. 84,869 in the previous year, the fall being in the Central Division and due to want of any attempt at equalising the yield in the prescription for the thinnings in the working

*Under this system as soon as the tree-growth is removed from the area, the land is leased out to contractors who clear the area, burn the brushwood and sow paddy with the beginning of the monsoon. Teak plants are supplied to each contractor who plants them at his cost but under the control of the department at points already staked. After the paddy is harvested, the contractor raises a crop of gram or other cereals in the area and keeps the plantation completely weeded. Another paddy harvest is raised and the contractor delivers back the area fully weeded and with all the failure replaced. The teak plants raised under this system show better growth while the Government save the cost of weeding. This system not only reduces the cost of plantations enormously but it also increases the cultivation of food crops in the country.

plans hitherto followed. In the Kottayam, Central and Shen-cotta Divisions, teak defoliators re-appeared during the hot months but the pest disappeared with the advent of the rains. The damage wrought by wild elephants was considerable in some of the plantations in the Northern, Kottayam and Central Divisions. Except in an area of about 400 acres out of a total of 5,055 acres planted under the *Taungya* system during the last eight years, the plantations were all in a flourishing condition. No additions were made to the rubber and casuarina plantations. The experiment of planting cashewnut was proceeded with and 30 acres were taken up for the purpose. As usual, thinning operations, creeper cutting, climber cutting and weeding reeds and other undergrowth were carried out. The mahogany trees planted experimentally were in promising condition. The experiment of cultivating boga in teak plantations to prevent undergrowth yielded satisfactory results. Efforts were made to introduce the *beedi* leaf plant. An experiment to rear tamarind trees at and near Chinnar is being tried on a plot of five acres. The condition of specimens of exotics like *Berrya Ammonilla*, *Pterocarpus macrocarpa*, camphor tree and sal that are being reared is being watched.

76. The extraction of timber from the forests was entrusted as in the past mostly to contract agencies. The usual methods for the transport of forest produce, viz., carts along land routes and rafts along waterways, were adopted for the extraction of timber.

Exploitation of Timber. Elephants were employed for dragging timber from areas away from road sides or river banks. Buffalo carts were also used in certain cases. The quantity of timber extracted and removed from the forests during the year was 1,294,332 cubic feet against 1,140,889 cubic feet in 1103 or an increase of 153,443 cubic feet, the out-turn being the highest on record in recent years. Royalties formed 641,808 cubic feet and junglewood 652,524 cubic feet. The corresponding quantities during 1103 were 504,232 cubic feet and 636,657 cubic feet. Including the stock at the commencement of the year, the quantity of timber available for disposal was 2,035,318 cubic feet. Of this, 1,267,814 cubic feet were disposed of in

the year, comprising 476,074 cubic feet of royalties and 791,740 cubic feet of junglewood against 547,254 cubic feet of royalties and 465,621 cubic feet of junglewood in 1103. The balance in stock at the end of the year consisted of 445,035 cubic feet of royalties and 322,469 cubic feet of junglewood or a total of 767,504 cubic feet. The total receipts on account of the sale of royal trees and junglewood amounted to Rs. 14,58,363 in 1104 against Rs. 13,98,519 in 1103 or an increase of Rs. 59,844. Though the year's out-turn in royalties exceeded that in 1103 by 137,576 cubic feet, the sales were less by 71,180 cubic feet. The increased revenue realised from junglewood was due to the supply during the year of railway sleepers for the Chackai-Tampanur Extension and sized materials for the Neendakara bridge and Murajapam Maramat works.

77. Next to timber, firewood and charcoal are among the most important items of forest produce. The receipts from the disposal of these during the year rose from

Minor Forest Produce. Rs. 27,769 in 1103 to Rs. 53,358 or nearly doubled itself. During 1103, assigned *puduval* lands formed in the

Central Division the main source of fuel supply, which was responsible for the abnormally low revenue of the year. The total revenue realised from minor forest produce during the year was Rs. 96,957, which marked a fall of Rs. 11,412 compared with 1103. The decline was the result of the grant of concessions to lessees of the rubber plantations in consideration of the fall in the price of rubber and to the lower realisations of *kist* from cardamom lands. Ivory was sold in auction in the Conservator's Office and fetched Rs. 8,042 against Rs. 3,790 in the previous year. The receipts on account of fees from grazing permits and fodder grass fell from Rs. 22,043 to Rs. 20,520. The enforcement of the Plague Rules and the mortality among cattle in the adjoining British Districts led to this fall.

78. The operations for the capture of elephants were not successful because of the constant rains during the capturing season. The department possessed at the beginning of the year 16 elephants, of which 3 were tuskers and 13 cows. Nine

Elephants.

elephants, of which 5 were tuskers and 4 cows, were captured in the year; a cow elephant caught in 1103 calved during the year; and one elephant died. Twelve elephants were disposed of, eight by auction, one by negotiation, one was sold to the Palace and two to the Devaswom Department. There were thus 13 elephants (5 tuskers and 8 cows) with the department at the close of the year. The revenue realised by the sale of elephants was Rs. 13,832. The average realisation per elephant was Rs. 1,322 and the net gain Rs. 1,034, against Rs. 1,295 and Rs. 978, respectively, in 1103.

79. The number of forest offences which required investigation by the department and disposal during the year was 1,430, of which 364 cases were those pending from *Forest Protection*. the previous year. Of these, 207 cases were disposed of by the Magistracy, 826 cases were compounded and 26 were withdrawn, leaving a balance of 371 cases undisposed of. The majority of the offences related to the illicit collection, possession or removal of timber or minor forest produce from reserved forests and from lands at the disposal of Government. Damage to reserved or royal trees on lands at the disposal of Government and unauthorised clearing of land within reserved forests came next. Of the cases disposed of by the courts, 165 ended in conviction and 42 in acquittal. The amount of compensation realised during the year rose from Rs. 13,554 to Rs. 14,898. Proper and effective measures were as usual taken to protect the forests from fire. The area thus protected during the year was 2,122 square miles against 2,108 square miles in 1103. An area of 472 acres was overrun by fire but it did not result in much damage. The system of early burning was continued with satisfactory results. The area closed to grazing of all animals was 237 square miles against 231 square miles in 1103. An additional half a square mile was closed to sheep and goats.

80. The school for the training of Guards at Konni was continued during the year also and the ninth and tenth batches of students were trained, 19 and 25 candidates, respectively, being declared qualified. The eleventh session had commenced when the year closed.

81. The gross revenue increased from Rs. 15,45,447 in 1103 to Rs. 16,04,755 in 1104 or by Rs. 59,308. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 7,85,210 to *Receipts and Expenditure.* Rs. 8,55,509 or by Rs. 70,299. The net revenue was thus Rs. 10,991 less than in the previous year. This was the result of larger refunds of *kudivila* during 1104.

Stamps.

Controlling Officer. *Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar,*
B. A., B. L. (till 7-10-1104).

Mr. S. Venkataramana Aiyar, B. A.
(Offg. from 8-10-1104).

82. The Chief Account Officer is *ex officio* Superintendent of Stamps and controls the Stamp Manufactory and the Central Stamp Depot. The Stamp Manufactory is under the immediate charge of a Superintendent, and the Central Stamp Depot under the Divisional Treasury Officer, Trivandrum. All stamps manufactured are kept in stores in the Central Stamp Depot and issued therefrom to the several branch and local depots for sale, after counter-stamping in the case of stamp papers of not less than Re. 1 in value.

83. The following table shows the volume of stamp printing work done in the Stamp Manufactory during Manufacture. the past three years :—

Serial No.	Description.	Number printed during		
		1102	1103	1104
1	General Stamp Papers	6,41,493	8,68,802	6,80,159
2	Hundi Stamp Papers	10,044	17,061	11,539
3	Foreign Bill Stamps.	35,232	15,360	15,168
4	One Anna (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ch.) Receipt Stamps	nil	22,21,680	15,24,000
5	Private Documents (Embossed)	99,962	36,667	11,435
6	Court Fee Stamp Papers	2,08,602	1,60,107	2,56,442
7	Court Fee Labels	16,82,456	21,66,000	19,24,200
8	Copying Papers (Ordinary)	12,84,028	13,66,019	11,41,278
9	Copying Papers (Service)	70,177	...	...
10	Anchal Stamps, Cards and Covers	96,32,232	93,58,102	97,95,422
11	Service Anchal Stamps and Cards	25,24,536	19,76,624	20,72,804
	Total	1,61,88,762	1,81,86,422	1,74,32,447

84. The face value of stamps manufactured in the year rose from Rs. 34.19 lakhs to Rs. 41.38 lakhs. The issues from the Central Depot amounted to Rs. 31.26 lakhs. The closing balance in stock in the Central Stamp Depot and Stamp Manufactory was Rs. 81.55 lakhs against Rs. 71.64 lakhs at the close of the previous year.

85. During the year, the pay attached to the post of Superintendent, Stamp Manufactory, was revised and the post included in the cadre of Divisional Treasury Officers *Miscellaneous.* and Senior Superintendent in the Account Office. The Printers who were formerly of three grades were given a scale of pay of Rs. 12-1/3-15.

86. The following tabular statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the department during the *Receipts and Expenditure.* past three years :—

Particulars.	1102	1103	1104
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	... 27,90,959	29,65,376	28,73,990
Deduct—Refunds	97,918	1,03,885	1,01,772
Net Receipts	... 26,93,041	28,61,491	27,72,218
Expenditure	... 1,11,629	1,13,200	1,20,865
Deduct—Expenditure debited to Anchal Department	... 23,760	25,387	24,647
Net Expenditure	... 87,869	87,813	96,218

The revenue of the year fell by Rs. 91,386 from that of the previous year, of which Rs. 58,433 was under General Stamps, Rs. 12,863 under Court Fee Stamps and Rs. 20,194 under duty on impressing documents, with a slight increase of Rs. 104 under miscellaneous items.

CHAPTER V.

JUSTICE AND CRIME.

<i>Chief Justice, High Court.</i>	<i>Mr. H. S. Chatfield, M. A., Barrister-at-Law (On leave from the 22nd Edavam 1104).</i>
<i>Judge, High Court.</i>	<i>Mr. K. G. Paramesvara Menon, B. A., B. L. (On leave).</i>
" "	<i>Mr. A. Venkatarama Aiyar, B. A., B. L. (Acting Chief Justice from the 22nd Edavam 1104).</i>
" "	<i>Mr. V. S. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, B. A., B. L. (till 10-11-04).</i>
" "	<i>Mr. Joseph Taliat, M. A., Barrister-at-Law.</i>
" "	<i>Mr. P. N. Bhutalingam Aiyar, B. A., B. L. (till 3-5-1104).</i>
" "	<i>Mr. Changanacherry K. Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. L. (Acting).</i>
" "	<i>Mr. A. Venkata Rao, B. A., B. L. (Acting from 11-11-1104).</i>
" "	<i>Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L. (Temporary) from (11-11-1104).</i>
" "	<i>Mr. K. K. Chacko, Barrister-at-Law (Temporary from 11-11-1104).</i>

The judicial administration of the State rests with the High Court, except in the matter of offences committed by European British subjects in regard to which there are special courts in the State established by law. Subject to this *Judicial System.*

exception, the High Court is the highest civil and criminal court in the land and has the power of adjudication over suits of the highest value and criminal cases of the most serious nature, although its decisions in some important civil and criminal cases, such as decrees in suits to the value of five thousand rupees and above and capital and life sentences, are subject to confirmation by the Sovereign, application for which is transmitted through the Dewan. The High Court has no original jurisdiction. In appeals, however, questions of fact as well as of law are adjudicated upon. Until 1894, there was a "Royal Court of Final Appeal" corresponding, more or less, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. This Court has since been abolished but the functions of such a committee are to some extent exercised by a Full Bench of the High Court which, when so acting, passes judgments in the form of advice to the Sovereign. Below the High Court are the District and Sessions Courts which are the highest courts of original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Below these civil and Sessions Courts are the courts of the Munsiffs and the Village Panchayat Courts for the trial of civil cases, and the courts of the Magistrates including Benches of Honorary Magistrates for the trial of criminal cases. Munsiffs' Courts and Village Panchayat Courts have only original jurisdiction ; and, generally speaking, the jurisdiction of the Munsiff extends up to suits of the value of two thousand and five hundred rupees and that of the Village Panchayat Court up to fifty rupees. Suits tried by the Village Panchayat Courts are of a small cause nature and the decisions are not subject to appeal, although the District Courts have the power to revise them to some limited extent. Munsiffs also try some classes of suits as small cause suits, the decisions in which are subject only to revision by the High Court. The decisions of the Munsiffs in other suits are subject to regular appeals which lie either to the High Court or to the District Court according as the value of the suit is above one thousand rupees or not. In regard to the administration of criminal justice, there are below the Sessions Court the Magistrates who are of three classes and some of whom are honorary. The Chief Magistrate of a District is the District Magistrate who is a Magistrate of the first class and under him are other

Magistrates of the first class and Magistrates of the second and the third class. These last have only original jurisdiction while Magistrates of the first class, including District Magistrates, have original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The appellate authority over Magistrates of the second and third classes is the District Magistrate and, if specially authorised, any other First Class Magistrate. The appellate authority over First Class Magistrates, including the District Magistrate, is the Sessions Court. District and certain First Class Magistrates are Land Revenue Officers as well, but except in a few cases where Tahsildars are empowered to exercise Magisterial functions in their respective taluks, all Magistrates of the second and the third class are Magistrates exclusively and have no revenue functions. The Stipendiary Magistrates are mostly graduates in law. The criminal judiciary in the State in respect of offences committed by European British subjects consists of Special Magistrates and a Special Appellate Judge appointed under Sign Manual by virtue of certain Proclamations. Special Magistrates exercise original jurisdiction and the Special Appellate Judge exercises appellate and revisionary powers over them. But none of them can award any punishment higher than imprisonment extending up to three months or fine up to one thousand rupees or both. If, in the opinion of the Special Magistrate taking cognizance of a case, the offence is one that cannot be tried by him or be adequately punished by him, he has to commit the offender to the High Court of Madras.

2. The entire judiciary is recruited from the ranks of duly qualified members of the service or of the bar. Judges of the

Recruitment. High Court are appointed by the Ruler and they are selected from District Judges or from the leading members of the bar.

District Judges are appointed by the Government in consultation with the High Court. Munsiffs are likewise appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the High Court.

Security of Service. District Judges and Munsiffs are removable for misconduct only after a formal enquiry by a commission duly appointed by the High Court with the sanction of the Ruler.

The Judges and Munsiffs are without exception graduates in arts and law or Barristers. The Courts are absolutely free from any sort of interference on the part of the executive authorities. Suits against the Government are of every day occurrence and Government regard the final decisions of the Courts as binding on them and the Courts are authorised by law to issue executions against the Government.

Criminal Justice.

3. The number of criminal courts at the end of the year was 68, the same as in 1103. The above number is inclusive of the High Court, the Temporary Additional Tribunals. Sessions Courts at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam and the Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Nedumangad. There was on an average one court to every 112 square miles of the area and 58,912 of the population of the State.

Crime.

4. The total number of offences reported during the year rose from 30,723 to 30,847 or by 0·4 per cent., a nominal rise; and those returned as true from 30,158 to Offences. 30,273. There was a fall of 0·56 per cent. in the number of cases reported under the Penal Code and of 0·79 per cent. in the number of those among them returned as true. The rise in the number of offences under special and local laws was 1·13 per cent. and that in the number of those among them returned as true was 1·24 per cent. The percentage of offences under the Penal Code to the total number fell from 43·09 to 42·68 while that of offences under special and local laws rose from 56·79 to 57·32. The number of cases rejected *in limine* fell from 558 to 512, while those struck off as false, frivolous or vexatious rose from 7 to 62. There was a slight fall in the percentage of true to reported cases, which was 98·16 in 1103 and 98·14 in 1104. The decrease in the number of offences under the Penal Code occurred mainly in respect of criminal force and assault, grievous hurt, criminal intimidation, cheating and contempt of lawful

authority of public servants ; increases were at the same time recorded in respect of hurt, offences against public tranquillity, and theft. In regard to offences under the special and local laws, the increase was under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, the Municipal Regulation, the Forest Regulation and the Criminal Breach of Contract Regulation, but decreases occurred at the same time under the Hackney Carriage Regulation, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation, the Police Regulation and the Tobacco Regulation. The number of persons involved in the cases for disposal rose from 69,093 to 75,162. Of these, 55,287 persons or only 73·56 per cent. were brought to trial against 51,735 or 74·88 per cent. in 1103. Twenty-eight per cent. of the number of persons brought to trial before the Sessions Courts and the Magistrates' Courts, including the Bench Magistrates' Courts, were convicted in 1104 against 31·11 per cent. in 1103. The percentage of persons actually convicted to the total population as at the last census was only 0·38. Taking the offences under the Penal Code and the special and local laws together, the number of persons convicted under the Penal Code rose from 2,355 and 7·07 per cent. to 2,819 and 7·82 per cent., respectively, while those under the special and local laws fell from 13,749 and 73·12 per cent. to 12,660 and 65·76 per cent., respectively.

5. The number of female offenders involved in the cases for disposal during the year was 3,924 and formed 5·22 per cent.

Female Offenders. of the total number of persons involved against 4,119 females forming 5·96 per cent. of the total number in 1103. Of these,

1,389 or 35·40 per cent. were charged with compoundable offences such as simple hurt, criminal force, assault and trespass, against 1,067 or 25·90 per cent. in 1103. 528 females or 13·46 per cent. of the number involved were convicted, the percentage falling from 21·09 in 1103 to 13·46 in 1104. Convictions under special and local laws formed the largest number of cases, and of them those under the Municipal Regulation formed the majority, though their number was less than a third of that in the previous year,

6. The number of juvenile offenders rose from 465 to 665, of whom 622 were boys and 43 girls. 168 of the boys were brought to trial and 38 convicted against 94 brought to trial and 14 convicted in 1103. Eighteen convictions were for theft, one for murder and attempt and abetment and 19 for offences under the Police Regulation. The number of juveniles transferred to the Reformatory rose from 4 to 15.

7. The number of public servants prosecuted rose from 121 in 1103 to 142 in 1104. Eighteen of these were prosecuted under the orders of the departmental heads and the *Public Servants Prosecuted.* prosecutions against the remaining 124 were launched by private individuals with or without Government sanction, against 6 and 115, respectively, in 1103. The number of convictions was four, as in the previous year. Torture and extortion, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, theft and robbery, criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust were the chief offences. One conviction was for criminal breach of trust, one for torture and extortion and the other two were for other offences.

Magistrates' Courts.

8. The total number of cases for disposal in the Magistrates' Courts during the year was 38,416 affecting 75,162 persons, against 36,118 cases affecting 69,093 *Original Work.* persons in 1103. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 32,560 affecting 60,085 persons, against 31,466 cases affecting 56,524 persons in 1103. The arrears at the close of the year rose from 4,652 cases involving 12,569 persons to 5,856 cases involving 15,077 persons. The percentage of disposal fell from 87 in 1103 to 85 in 1104.

9. The institutions in Bench Magistrates' Courts fell from 9,233 cases in 1103 to 7,324 cases or by 1,909 cases in 1104. *Bench Magistrates' Courts.* Inclusive of arrears and cases received by remand, etc., the total number of cases for disposal was 10,608 affecting 11,371 persons. The disposals fell from 9,893

cases to 8,857 cases and the arrears at the end of the year were 1,751 cases against 1,290 cases at its beginning. Trivandrum disposed of the largest number of cases, Nagercoil and Quilon coming next in order. Haripad showed the smallest disposal. The arrears were heaviest in Trivandrum, the Bench Magistrates' Courts next in order being Nagercoil, Padmanabhapuram, Changanachery and Kottayam. Cases pending for over three months in all the courts together numbered 850, of which 616 were in Trivandrum and the rest were shared by the other courts, except Tiruvalla which had no such case pending. The average duration of a case from the beginning to the end of a trial was 23 days against 17 days in 1103. The percentage of convictions fell from 74 to 62. Only 964 witnesses were examined during the year against 1,081 in 1103. The number of witnesses detained beyond the first day of their appearance was 94 against 95 in 1103.

10. In the Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts, the number of cases on the file rose from 21,490 (composed of 664 preliminary enquiries and 20,826 trials) to 23,523

Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts. (composed of 703 preliminary enquiries and 22,820 trials). The disposals also rose from 21,573 cases to 23,703 cases ; so too the arrears from 3,362 cases to 4,105 cases.

Of the cases pending at the close of the year, 1,879 cases were more than three months old against 1,630 such cases in 1103. The average disposal of a Magistrate showed an improvement from 526 cases in 1103 to 578 cases in 1104. Excluding the delay in the arrest of accused persons and the investigation of cases referred to the Police, the average duration of a case was 49 days for preliminary enquiries and 22 days for trials against 32 and 22 days, respectively, in 1103. The average duration was longest in respect of trials in the Additional District Magistrate's Court, Padmanabhapuram, and in respect of preliminary enquiries in the First Class Magistrate's Court, Peermade. The Stipendiary Magistrates examined in all 46,129 witnesses against 41,431 witnesses in 1103, or 1,125 witnesses on an average against 1,010 in 1103. The number of witnesses detained beyond the first day of their appearance again rose from 716 to

1,104 and the majority were detained for more than three days. In the preliminary enquiries disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates, 541 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts against 327 in 1103. The number of persons convicted was 9,468 out of 47,215 involved or 20·05 per cent., the corresponding percentage in 1103 being 19. Of the persons convicted, 82·60 per cent. were sentenced to fine only against 79·03 per cent. in 1103. Solitary confinement was awarded to 29 persons, one more than in the previous year.

11. Eleven Magistrates exercised appellate powers as in 1103. Including the arrears numbering 343 and those received by remand, etc., there were 1,367 appeals *Appellate Work.* for disposal against 1,085 in 1103. The number of appeals disposed of rose from 742 to 1,117, and the arrears at the end of the year fell to 250 cases. The pendency was heaviest in the Padmanabhapuram Additional District Magistrate's Court with a file of 178 such cases, of which 141 cases were of more than three months' duration. Trivandrum, Quilon and Devicolam District Magistrates had no appeals pending. The average duration of an appeal fell from 97 to 76 days. The longest duration, *viz.*, 232 days, was again in the Additional District Magistrate's Court, Padmanabhapuram. The results of the appeals from the subordinate Magistrates were that, in 51 per cent. of the cases against 45 per cent. in 1103, the findings and the sentences were confirmed and that the percentage of cases in which the conviction was quashed and acquittal ordered fell from 29 to 22, indicating thereby a manifest improvement in the quality of the work of the subordinate magistracy.

12. The number of applications for revision by the District Magistrates during the year was 30, inclusive of the two applications pending from 1103. 24 of these *Revisional Work.* were disposed of and 6 left pending at the close of the year. 5,863 calendar cases were received for revision and they were all disposed of. Records were called for in 5 cases, one of which was reported to the High Court.

13. The total number of cases that came up for disposal before the Magistrates' Courts in the exercise of their preventive and miscellaneous jurisdiction fell from *Miscellaneous Work.* 1,233 cases involving 2,436 persons to 1,179 cases involving 2,313 persons. The number of cases disposed of was 764 affecting 1,214 persons, against 724 cases affecting 1,291 persons in 1103. The number of persons convicted rose from 159 to 231 and formed 19 per cent. of the number dealt with against 7 per cent. in 1103. Thirty-five persons were called upon to give security for keeping the peace of whom 2 suffered imprisonment for failure to give security, the corresponding figures for 1103 being 17 and 4, respectively.

14. The amount of fees and fines realised from Magistrates' Courts was Rs. 81,614 against Rs. 69,225 *Fines.* in the previous year. The balance which was pending recovery at the end of the year was Rs. 17,027 against Rs. 15,317 at the end of 1103.

Sessions Courts.

15. The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts rose from 153 to 187 and the number of persons involved in them from 381 to 537. The total number *Original Work.* of cases for trial was 202 against 170 in the previous year. 180 cases, or 23 cases more than in 1103, were disposed of; the arrears at the end of the year were 22 cases against 13 cases pending at its beginning. The largest pendency was at Trivandrum with 6 cases, Quilon and Kottayam following with 5 cases each. Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam had each two cases pending for over three months. The average period taken for the disposal of a sessions case from the date of receipt of the records was 41 days against 21 days in 1103 and such duration from the commencement to the close of the trial fell from 31 days to 21 days. The longest duration was at Nagercoil and the shortest at Parur. The Sessions Courts examined 2,428 witnesses or 79 witnesses more than in 1103. Of these, 562 witnesses were detained beyond the first day of their appearance, against 409 witnesses so

detained in 1103. The percentage of convictions was 30 against 29 in the previous year. In one case the extreme penalty of the law was awarded and in 8 cases rigorous imprisonment for life, against 2 and 11, respectively, in 1103. The fines imposed rose from Rs. 2,955 to Rs. 5,469; the recoveries amounted to Rs. 4,098; and the balance, deducting irrecoverable amounts, was Rs. 10,963, the heaviest balance being at Kottayam.

16. There were 306 appeal cases for disposal against 307 in 1103; 275 cases were disposed of against 266 in the previous year; and the arrears at the close of the *Appellate Work*. year fell from 41 to 31. The largest pendency of appeals was at Trivandrum and Quilon with 10 cases each. Nagercoil had no appeals pending. The average duration of an appeal rose from 51 days to 54 days, the longest duration being 90 days, at Trivandrum. The disposal of the appeals resulted in the confirmation of 41 per cent. of the decisions of the superior Magistrates against 44 per cent. in 1103 and the percentage of acquittals in reversal fell from 38 to 34.

17. Of the 12 applications for revision, 9 were disposed of, the three pending cases being at Alleppey, *Miscellaneous Work*. Kottayam and Parur. The number of appeal statements and calendars received for revision was 4,955 and all of them except seven were disposed of.

High Court.

18. Eight cases involving 9 persons were referred to the High Court by the Sessions Courts under Section 278 of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year, *Referred Trials*. against 12 cases involving 12 persons in 1103. Including the cases brought forward from 1103, 9 cases involving 10 persons were disposed of and 3 cases involving 3 persons were pending at the close of 1104. Rigorous imprisonment for life was confirmed in the case of 4 persons, conviction was quashed and acquittal ordered in the case of one person, and the conviction was altered to one for

a less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded in the case of 5 persons. The average duration of a referred trial rose from 99 days in 1103 to 129 days in 1104.

19. The number of appeals preferred to the High Court during the year rose from 143 to 188. Including the arrears, the total number for disposal rose from 226 to Appeals. 261, but the number disposed of fell from 153 to 131. The pendency at the close of the year was 130 against 73 at the end of 1103. Of the pending appeals, 91 were more than three months old. The average duration of an appeal fell from 198 to 164 days. Interference was declined in 43 per cent. of the appeals; the sentence was altered with or without alteration of conviction in 21 per cent.; the conviction was quashed and acquittal ordered in 7 per cent.; and acquittal was set aside and conviction entered in 5 per cent. Of the appeals preferred to the High Court during the year, 60 were by the Government against 35 in 1103. The number of such appeals for disposal during the year was 75, of which 28 were disposed of, 10 of them being allowed.

20. The total number of revision cases for disposal during the year rose from 844 to 892. The number of cases disposed of also rose from 536 to 640, and the pendency at the end of the year was 252 against 308 at its beginning. The number of calendars and appeal statements revised during the year was 1,354 or an increase of 363 cases compared with 1103. Applications for the transfer of cases from one court to another numbered 108 against 63 in 1103; and of these, 18 were allowed against 17 in the previous year. The number of miscellaneous petitions for bail, etc., disposed of and the number allowed rose from 231 and 130 to 298 and 152, respectively, in 1104.

Extradition.

21. The number of persons extradited to British India from this State at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General, Mâdras States was 12. Fifteen persons from British India were

surrendered to the State, of whom 11 were convicted; 2 were discharged, one died in hospital while the case was proceeding and one was awaiting trial when the year closed. The principal offences with which the accused were charged were theft, house-breaking by night, robbery, extortion and criminal breach of trust.

Civil Justice.

22. The continuance of heavy arrears in the High Court and in the District and Munsiffs' Courts necessitated the extension of the term of the temporary bench (of two

Number of Civil Judges) of the High Court as well as that of the seven temporary Second and Additional Sessions Judges' Courts and of the

four temporary Munsiffs' Courts till the end of the year under report. The arrears in the Munsiffs' Courts of Neyyattinkara, Kottayam and Shertallai having been brought down, the temporary Munsiff's Court at Neyyattinkara was shifted to Padmanabhapuram from the 1st Vrischikam 1104 and those at the other two stations to Trivandrum and Vaikam, respectively, from the 31st Medam 1104. There were, besides the High Court, 74 civil courts exercising civil jurisdiction in the State during the year. These courts comprised 6 District Courts, 9 Second Judges' Courts, 40 District Munsiffs' Courts and 19 Village Panchayat Courts, as in 1103. There was thus one civil court for every 102 square miles of the area and 53,414 inhabitants of the State.

23. The volume of litigation in the years 1103 and 1104 is compared in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Court.	Original Suits.		Appeals.	
	1103.	1104.	1103.	1104.
Village Panchayat Courts	9,250	9,799	...	...
Munsiffs' Courts	64,130	61,954	***	***
District Courts	1,060	981	1,624	1,858
High Court	...	...	1,657	1,847
Total	74,740	72,734	6,281	6,705

The total number of suits was thus 79,439 against 81,021, which was a fall of 1,582 cases or 1·95 per cent., being the net result of a decrease of 2,006 or 2·47 per cent. in original suits and an increase of 424 or 0·52 per cent. in appeals. Original suits instituted in 1104 exhibited a fall not only as compared with 1103, but with the average for the preceding quinquennium as well. One suit was instituted for every 55 persons of the population against 53 in 1103. The number of ordinary and small cause suits filed fell from 34,444 and 40,296 in 1103 to 33,122 and 39,612, respectively, in 1104, the decline being common to all the Districts except Quilon which registered a small increase. Appeals both in the District Courts and in the High Court continued to increase. There was a fall in respect of both suits for money or moveable property and suits relating to land, as compared with 1103. There was a further rise in the number of suits for redemption, the dispute in such cases being mainly with regard to the value of improvements. The number of suits for partition, which had been rising annually during the preceding triennium suffered a fall. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in the year was Rs. 1·56 crores against Rs. 1·49 crores, a departure from the tendency steadily observed during the previous triennium. The average value of a suit also rose from Rs. 200 to Rs. 215. Classified according to their grades of value, suits of the value between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, those below Rs. 30 and those between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 suffered the largest decrease. Small cause suits constituted 54·5 per cent. of the total original litigation.

Original Litigation.

24. A statement giving the details of the disposal and pendency of ordinary suits and small cause suits in the several grades of courts in the State during the past two years is given below:—

Name of Court.	Nature of Suit.	Total No. for disposal including arrears, etc.		No. disposed of.	
		1103.	1104.	1103.	1104.
Village Panchayat Courts	Small Causes	10,616	10,936	9,880	9,949
Munsiffs' Courts	Small Causes	37,401	36,068	32,532	30,959
	Ordinary Suits	60,525	59,770	36,486	34,795
	Total	97,929	95,838	69,018	65,754
District Courts	Small Causes	27	20	19	12
	Ordinary Suits	3,389	3,372	1,108	990
	Total	3,416	3,393	1,127	1,002
	Grand Total	111,961	110,166	80,025	76,705

Name of Court.	Nature of Suit.	No. pending disposal at the end of		Average duration in days of			
		1103	1104	Contested cases.	Uncontested cases.	1103	1104
Village Panchayat Courts	Small Causes	736	987	78	99	31	29
Munsiffs' Courts	Small Causes	4,869	5,109	473	510	123	123
	Ordinary Suits	24,042	24,975	..	..	..	..
	Total	28,911	30,081	..	..	..	..
District Courts	Small Causes	8	8	..	..	..	..
	Ordinary Suits	2,281	2,382	1,131	1,117	405	351
	Total	2,289	2,390	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	31,936	33,461	..	..	..	..

25. The total number of suits filed in the Village Panchayat Courts formed 13 per cent. of the total original institution in the State against 12 per cent. in 1103. The average value of a suit was Rs. 18·13 against Rs. 17·88 in 1103. The largest number of suits filed and disposed of was in Trivandrum. Parur, Nagercoil and Kottayam came next in order in the matter of disposal. The number of suits pending

Village Panchayat Courts.

at the end of the year rose from 736 to 987, of which 113 were more than six months and 28 more than one year old against 96 and 28, respectively, in 1103.

26. The total number of suits filed in the Munsiffs' Courts constituted 85 per cent. of the total original litigation against 86 per cent. in 1103. Though there was a decrease in the total value of suits in these *Munsiffs' Courts*. courts to the extent of Rs. 3·93 lakhs, the average value of a suit rose from Rs. 171·05 in 1103 to Rs. 171·56 in 1104. The percentage of the disposal of contested ordinary suits to the total disposal of ordinary suits was 34·30 against 34·69 in 1103 and that of contested small causes 13·94 against 14·91. Sixty per cent. of the ordinary suits disposed of, against 62 per cent. in 1103, related to immoveable property. The average duration of contested ordinary suits rose from 475 days to 510 days and that of uncontested ordinary suits was 123 days as in 1103. The average duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded one year in 34 courts as in the previous year. The longest duration was in the Trivandrum Temporary Munsiff's Court, *viz.*, 914 days. Of the 30,084 suits pending disposal at the end of the year, suits of more than one year's duration and of more than two years' duration rose from 5,274 and 4,208, respectively, to 6,245 and 4,947, respectively, in 1104.

27. The number of ordinary suits filed in the District Courts formed 1·33 per cent. of the total volume of litigation against 1·29 per cent. in 1103. The average value of a suit rose from Rs. 3,539 to Rs. 5,012.

District Courts. The number of suits disposed of was 30 per cent. of the number for disposal against 33 per cent. in 1103. The percentage of the disposal of contested ordinary suits to the total disposal of ordinary suits was 55·05 against 54·69 in 1103. 68·59 per cent. of the ordinary suits disposed of related to land against 70·76 in 1103. The number of references under the Land Acquisition Regulation rose from 21 to 123. Including arrears, there were 159 references for disposal against 99 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 34 and formed

21·38 per cent. of the number for disposal, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 63 and 64. Of the 125 references pending disposal at the end of the year, 3 were more than two years old, 6 more than one year old and 22 more than 6 months old. In regard to ordinary suits, those of more than one year but less than two years fell from 601 to 583, while those of more than two years' duration rose from 813 to 1,002. At the end of the year, there were 233 cases of more than 5 years' standing against 197 such cases at its beginning. The heaviest pendency of such suits was at Kottayam with 74 cases, Quilon, Alleppey, Trivandrum, Parur and Nagercoil following in that order.

28. The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal, the number disposed of and the number pending at the close of the year and their average duration in the years 1103 and 1104 are compared below :—

Name of Court.	Number for disposal.		Number disposed of.	
	1103.	1104.	1103.	1104.
Village Panchayat Courts.	7,737	8,006	7,528	7,758
Munsiffs' Courts	1,20,658	1,19,265	1,03,983	1,02,801
District Courts	2,855	2,750	2,093	1,882
Total	1,31,250	1,30,021	1,13,601	1,12,441

Name of Court.	Balance.		Average duration in days of applications in			
	1103.	1104.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	1103.	1104.
Village Panchayat Courts.	209	248	...	...	31	23
Munsiffs' Courts	16,675	16,464	39	43	22	26
District Courts	762	868	110	105	47	27
Total	17,646	17,580	...	...	...	...

The total number of applications for execution of decrees, the number disposed of during the year and the number of applications pending at its close were less than in 1103. The percentage of applications in which full satisfaction was obtained to the total disposal rose from 17·02 to 17·32 and that of applications in which partial satisfaction was obtained fell from 11·72 to 11·54. The number of applications which proved wholly unfructuous was 72,929 and formed 65 per cent. of the total disposal as in the previous year. The amount realised by issue of process fell from Rs. 40·77 lakhs to Rs. 33·28 lakhs, and that realised without issue of process from Rs. 8·79 lakhs to Rs. 8·49 lakhs. Of the 17,580 applications pending at the close of the year, 2,305 were more than three months old and 3,709 more than six months, the corresponding figures being 17,646, 2,772 and 3,672, respectively, for 1103. Judgment debtors were imprisoned in 740 cases against 690 in 1103. The number of cases in which immoveable property was sold also rose from 4,355 to 4,864. Partition was effected in 72 cases, that is, in 9 cases less than in the previous year. The number of decrees received for execution in the State from the Cochin State rose from 39 to 59; and that of decrees received from the British Indian Courts was 48 against 44 in 1103. Decrees were sent to the Cochin State for execution in 37 cases and to British Indian Courts in 51 cases, against 36 and 42, respectively, in 1103.

29. In addition to the items of work detailed above, the District Courts had to dispose of miscellaneous work such as petitions under the Insolvency, Succession Certificate *Miscellaneous.* and the Guardian and Wards Regulations and civil miscellaneous petitions. The total number of such petitions for disposal rose from 40,278 to 42,072 and the number disposed of from 39,847 to 41,657, the pendency falling by 16 cases during the year. The Munsiffs' Courts had to deal with 309,333 applications against 295,690 in 1103, of which 307,166 were disposed of against 293,747 in 1103; the pendency increasing by 224 cases during the year.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

30. The total number of appeals, including cross objections and miscellaneous appeals for disposal rose from 11,283 in 1103 to 11,350 or by 67 during the year, while the *District Courts*. number of disposals fell from 4,983 to 4,736 or by 247. The number pending at the close of the year consequently rose from 6,300 to 6,614 or by 314. Of the regular appeals disposed of, 1,970 related to land against 2,099 in 1103. The average duration of regular contested appeals disposed of fell from 601 days to 571 days and that of uncontested appeals disposed of from 420 to 325 days. The duration of contested regular appeals was longest at Trivandrum being 761 days, and that of uncontested regular appeals was at Quilon being 425 days. The heaviest accumulation of arrears was at Alleppey, followed by Nagercoil, Parur and Trivandrum; while Quilon and Kottayam reduced their arrears. Amongst pending appeals, those more than one year old rose from 1,217 to 1,430 and those more than two years old fell from 947 to 929. Parur had 23 appeals of more than five years' duration. There were 434 cases for disposal by the District Courts in which Government was a party either as plaintiff or defendant. Of these, 118 were disposed of and in 63 of them the decision was in favour of the Government.

31. The following statement compares the file, disposal and pendency of first and second appeals in the High Court during the years 1103 and 1104 :—

High Court.

Particulars.	No. for disposal.		No. disposed of on the merits.	
	1103	1104	1103	1104
First Appeals	1,594	1,755	502	475
Second Appeals	1,589	1,869	513	699
Total	3,183	3,624	1,015	1,174

Particulars.	No. disposed of otherwise.		Balance at the end of.	
	1103	1104	1103	1104
First Appeals	44	73	1,048	1,207
Second Appeals	30	52	1,046	1,118
Total	74	125	2,094	2,325

The number of appeals for disposal rose from 3,183 to 3,624, i. e., 441 or by 14 per cent. against 16 per cent. during the preceding triennium. The percentage of the number of appeals disposed of to the total number for disposal was 35·84 against 34·21 in 1103. Of the first appeals disposed of, 20 were heard and decided by a Bench of three Judges against 14 in 1103. The average duration of a first appeal was 511 days against 579 days and of a second appeal 450 days against 482 days. Of the appeals pending at the end of the year, 554 first appeals and 353 second appeals were more than one year old against 438 and 335, respectively, in 1103. Of these, 198 first appeals and 89 second appeals were more than two years old against 170 and 61, respectively, in 1103. The numbers of cross objections and miscellaneous appeals from orders for disposal during the year were 219 and 440, respectively, against 215 and 427, respectively, in 1103; 64 of the former and 286 of the latter were disposed of during the year against 110 and 197, respectively, in the previous year, the arrears under the former thus increasing from 105 to 155, while those under the latter fell from 230 to 154. The number of applications for review of judgment, including the number pending at the commencement of the year, was 116 against 103 in the previous year, of which 68 were disposed of against 38 in 1103. The number of civil miscellaneous and revision petitions for disposal was 4,733 against 4,583, and the number disposed of was 2,851 against 2,598. Five references were made to the High Court under the Income Tax Regulation, and there was one such reference pending from 1103. Three of the references were disposed of. Munsiffs'

decrees were confirmed in 53 per cent., modified in 13 per cent., and reversed in 34 per cent., of the appeals, the corresponding percentages during 1103 being 51, 12 and 37, respectively. In respect of the original work of the District Judges and Second Judges, the percentages of confirmation and modification fell from 56 and 24, respectively, to 55 and 20, while that of reversals rose from 20 to 25. Decisions of the District Courts on appeal were confirmed in 63 per cent. against 66 per cent. in 1103, and the percentages of modification and reversal rose from 12 and 22, respectively, to 13 and 25, respectively. Of the decrees of Munsiffs modified and reversed by the District Courts, the original decisions of the Munsiffs were restored by the High Court on second appeal in 54 cases against 39 in the previous year. The number of cases before the High Court in which the Government was a party rose from 100 to 153. Of these, 39 were disposed of, the decisions in 25 of them, or 64 per cent., being in favour of the Government against 71 per cent. in 1103.

32. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of the Administration of Justice during the Finance. years 1103 and 1104 :—.

	Particulars.	1103	1104
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	...	67,603	89,386
	High Court ...	1,46,104	1,46,715
	Civil and Sessions Courts ...	7,10,896	7,52,317
Expenditure	Criminal Courts ...	1,45,150	1,49,238
	Sirkar Vakils ...	87,109	88,580
	Total ...	10,89,259	11,36,850

The receipts and expenditure under Administration of Justice given in Chapter III include those on account of the Law College and the hostel attached to it, which are under the control of the High Court. From the above statement, however, they have been excluded and they have been incorporated more appropriately in the chapter on Public Instruction. The net expenditure on account of the Administration of Justice rose from Rs. 10,21,656 in 1103 to Rs. 10,47,464 in 1104.

CHAPTER VI.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

Legislative Council.

The constitution and powers of the Legislative Council have been described in Chapter II. The Second Council constituted under Regulation II of 1097 was dissolved in Medam 1103. A general election was held in Edavam following and the prominent features of the election are detailed in the next paragraph. The Third Council was summoned in Mithunam 1103. Three meetings of the Council, lasting in all for 20 days, were held during 1104. The Council transacted official legislative business on two days and read two bills for the first time, two bills for the second time and one bill for the third time.

2. The present Council is composed of members returned at the general election which took place in Edavam 1103. This was the third general election since the

The Last General Election. promulgation of the Regulation in 1097, the previous elections having been held in 1097 and 1100. The total number of electors at the last elections according to the final electoral rolls, which are still in force, was 140,331, which represented an increase of 17,881 over the number according to the final rolls of 1100. The Trivandrum Municipal town, the only general urban constituency in the State, contained 4,779 of the above electors. All the twenty-two general rural constituencies together had 133,046 electors; and the remaining 2,506 electors were distributed among the five special constituencies, *viz.*, Jenmies, Planters, and Edavakas and Political Pensioners which returned one member each, and Commerce and Industries which returned two members.

There were no elections in six out of the twenty-eight constituencies, as there was only one candidate nominated in each of them. The number of polling areas was 283 or nearly fifty per cent. more than at the first general election. Of these 283 polling areas, 81 had more than 600 electors each, the maximum number being 874 in one of the polling areas of the Muvattupuzha taluk. The largest number of electors was in the Kalkulam *cum* Vilavankod constituency with 10,915 electors, followed by Mavelikara *cum* Kartikapalli with 9,719 electors, and Minachil *cum* Devicolam with 7,885 electors. Of the electors, 112,565 (80 per cent.) were men, 27,766 (20 per cent.) women, 49,552 (33 per cent.) Nayars, 39,519 (28 per cent.) Christians, 12,745 (9 per cent.) Ezhavas, and 8,012 (5 per cent.) Mahomedans. The number of voters who actually polled in the twenty-two constituencies was 78,861 or 56 per cent. of the number on the rolls. This percentage exceeded that for the Madras Presidency by 8 and for Bombay by 15. In the general urban constituency and in the general rural constituencies alike, 58 per cent. of the electors voted. Four per cent. of the votes recorded had to be rejected as invalid. The highest number of invalid votes was in the Tovala constituency followed by Agastisvaram, while the lowest number was in the special Jenmi constituency. The highest percentage of voters was in the Commerce and Industries constituency, North, *viz.*, 89. This was followed by Pattanam-titta (80), Tiruvalla (78), Kunnathnad (78) and Commerce and Industries, South (78). The lowest percentage was in the Trivandrum *cum* Nedumangad constituency, *viz.*, 44.

3. The Travancore Abkari Regulation Amendment Bill was finally read and passed. It received the assent of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and was published *Legislation.* as Regulation I of 1104. This enactment prohibits the cultivation of ganja and coca absolutely and gives power to Government to license and control, if necessary, the dealing in such drugs even by medical practitioners and druggists. It was passed in pursuance of the treaty undertaking given by the British Government at Versailles to give effect to the provisions of the International Opium Convention and suppress, as far as possible, the use of, and traffic in,

cocaine and similar harmful intoxicants. An amendment to Order XL, Rule 21, of the Civil Procedure Code was considered and passed by the Council, the procedure being the same as for the second and third stages of an ordinary bill. The amendment lays down a rule of procedure to be followed in appeals in civil courts, and received the sanction of Government as required by Section 95 of the Civil Procedure Code.

4. The Travancore Administrator-General Bill, intended to provide a public Administrator for Travancore, to take charge of the estates of deceased persons in some cases, and the Travancore Official Trustees Bill, intended to provide a public Trustee for Travancore to take charge of the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrator after he has discharged the liabilities of the estate under administration, passed the second reading and were awaiting the third and final reading. These bills are mainly on the lines of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, and the Official Trustee's Act, 1913, in force in British India. A bill to amend the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, and another further to amend the Revenue Summons Regulation, V of 1063, as amended by Regulation V of 1099 were introduced during the year. The former aims at giving the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner appellate and revisional authority over the orders of subordinate officers. The revisional authority which the Dewan now has will, however, be retained. The latter bill aims at settling at rest a possible conflict that may arise between the appellate authority as laid down by Section 7 and that contemplated by Section 10 of the existing Regulation. Section 7 enacts that the appellate authority is the person who is immediately superior to the officer who passes an order, whereas Section 10 empowers the Government to appoint any person to be the appellate authority. While the principle that the immediate superior is the appellate authority is maintained, the amendment proposes to empower the Government to declare who the immediate superior authority is. The principles underlying the two amending bills were approved by the Council and they were referred to Select Committees whose reports have been received.

5. Mr. N. R. Krishnan, a non-official member of the Council sought to introduce a bill entitled "The Travancore Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Private Bills. Bill" into the Council. But the principle of the bill was not accepted and it was thrown out by the Council. Leave was granted to Mr. A. G. Menon, member for the Parur taluk, to introduce the Kanapattan Bill. Permission was given to Mr. K. N. Kesavan Nampuripad, Jenmi member, to take charge of the Namputiri Bill which had been introduced in the last Council by Mr. C. N. Tuppen Nampuripad, Jenmi member, and had been referred to a Select Committee.

6. Supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 2,55,842 were voted during the first two meetings of the Council. Of this, the sum of two lakhs of rupees was *Financial Busi-* for the Education Department in connection ness. with the enhancement of pay of the Vernacular School teachers. The third meeting of the Council passed the Budget for 1105 M. E. A sum of Rs. 100 only was reduced by the Council under Demand I—Land Revenue, on a token motion urging that more than one hundred acres of land should not be assigned to any individual except in the highland region.

7. Notice was given of 2,033 interpellations. Of these, the President disallowed 145 as they contravened one or other of the Rules under the Legislative Council *Interpellations.* Regulation. The number of questions answered was 937; but only 850 were actually published in the Proceedings as the members responsible for the remaining interpellations were absent at question time. Of the questions admitted, 951 were not answered because the material for the answers could not be obtained in time. The average number of questions answered on each day of the meeting was 42. Nineteen per cent. of the questions related to local needs and public works, 15 per cent. to appointments in the public service and communal claims thereto, 14 per cent. to education, 10 per cent. to the Land Revenue Department, 9 per

cent. to public health and the rest to other departments and miscellaneous matters.

8. The Council discussed fifteen resolutions on matters of general public interest. The resolution urging that the Village Panchayat Regulation may be brought into operation as early as possible was accepted by the Government. The following seven resolutions were carried by the Council :—

- (i) That the number of trees to be tapped for a single liquor shop should be definitely fixed, a definite number of trees being assigned for each Rs. 100 of the bid amount and that the number of trees tapped should be reduced along with the reduction in the number of shops.
- (ii) That a committee with a non-official majority be appointed to investigate and report about the number of tank-beds, tanks, and channels that may be made useful for irrigation in the State.
- (iii) That lands applied for and not extending to more than ten acres be disafforested and assigned as wet lands to each of the applicants in accordance with their applications, provided they agree to take in assignment as wet lands, the lands in the reserves, which admit of conversion and annual paddy cultivation, on a *taravila* of not less than Rs. 100 and to pay the *tadivila* under the rules if there are trees, as also to the lands being taken back by the Government without returning the *taravila* and the *tadivila* in case they are not converted into wet lands and cultivated within three years.
- (iv) That no arrack or toddy shop be located at least within two furlongs of places of public worship, schools and public offices.
- (v) That steps be taken for making an economic survey of the State.
- (vi) That the whole amount of *kudivila* on teak timber due to the people up to the end of 1103 be disbursed as early as possible.

(vii) That a Land Mortgage Bank be started immediately by the Government for the use of the agriculturists.

One resolution proposed that *poramboke* lands consisting of tanks and beds of rivers and canals and the lands adjoining them lying in paddy fields should not be registered or auctioned and that, when such registry or auction already effected was found to be detrimental to the public interests, the lands should be acquired by the Government under the Land Acquisition Regulation. The first part of the resolution was carried by the Council and the second part rejected. The Council also rejected a resolution that more than five acres of land should not be registered to any foreigner, and another urging that, in regard to royal trees on private holdings, the *kuttikanam* system be revived and reintroduced, the tariff rates being fixed on the basis of the net income to Government under the present system of sale by auction. A resolution relating to the appointment of women in the public service was withdrawn on the assurance given by Government that the question was engaging their attention. Three other resolutions were withdrawn after discussion. They related to the appointment of a committee for the reduction of administrative expenditure, the grant of permission to Second Grade Pleaders to practise before their respective District Courts and the reduction of the prohibitory assessment on *poramboke* lands.

9. Adjournment of the business of the Council to discuss a recent matter of urgent public importance was moved on two occasions, one to discuss the cause, remedy, *Miscellaneous.* relief and preventive measures in respect of the cholera epidemic in South Travancore, and the other to draw attention to the situation created by the heavy and untimely rains and floods of July 1929. Both of them were talked out. The important debates, other than in connection with legislation, were in the course of the discussion of the Budget for 1105. The working and policy of the several departments came in for exhaustive examination by the non-official members who moved token reductions to the grants proposed in order to draw attention to particular aspects of the

administration. As already stated, one of the token motions was pressed to a division and carried.

10. Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan, member for the Mavelikara *cum* Kartikapalli constituency, proposed an amendment to Standing Order No. 56 of the Legislative

Standing Orders Council and it was referred to a Select and *Statutory* Committee. Apart from minor rules and *Rules*.

Electricity Rules were issued during the year. The Rules provide *inter alia* for the appointment of Electric Inspectors, prescribe the conditions for the grant of licenses for electric supply, define the precautions for the safety of the public and impose penalties for the breach of the Rules.

11. Mr. J.W. Rose, M.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Trivandrum, put in an election petition on the 10th Karkatakam 1103, under Rule 30 of the Legislative Council *Election Petition*. Electoral Rules, questioning the validity of the election of Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai as member of the Legislative Council for the Kalkulam *cum* Vilavankod General Rural constituency. The Commissioners appointed under Rule 34 of the Legislative Council Electoral Rules for the trial of the election petition forwarded their report declaring Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai's election valid and dismissing the election petition. The Government accepted the report under Rule 43 (1) of the Legislative Council Electoral Rules.

Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

12. The twenty-fifth session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly commenced its sittings on Monday the 25th February 1929. Copies of the Administration Report for 1103 and of the Statistical Volume and the Report of the operations of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department were distributed among the members. A statement of action taken on the representations made at the previous sessions of the Assembly had been prepared and was furnished to each member as at the preceding session,

The Dewan opened the Assembly at 12 noon with an address dealing with the salient features of the year's administration. The consideration of the representations took eleven days and the session concluded on the 11th March 1929. The number of representations made was 192, and the majority related to local needs particularly in the matter of public works. In the absence of the Dewan, Mr.O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.E., C.E., Devaswom Commissioner, who had been duly authorised to conduct the proceedings, presided on the 4th March 1929. Mr. V.P. Madhava Rao, B.A., C.I.E., a former Dewan of the State and the first President of the Assembly, who had arrived in Trivandrum on the invitation of the Assembly Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, was present at the afternoon session on the last day.

CHAPTER VII.

PROTECTION.

Police.

Commissioner of Police. Mr. L. A. Bishop, Indian Police.

Mr. L. A. Bishop of the Indian Police, assumed charge as Commissioner on the 2nd Chingam 1104, from Mr. J. J. Daniell, who had been in charge of the duties of the Commissioner of Police, from the 12th Medam 1103.

2. The total sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 2,136 officers and men, or 4 more than the corresponding figure for the previous year, the increase being due to the addition to the constabulary in the Quilon District to supply guards to the Kunnattur Taluk Treasury. The actual strength of the force was 2,114, there being 7 vacancies in the Inspectorate and 15 in the constabulary. There was one member of the Police force to every 3·57 square miles of the area of the State, 1,975 of its population and 4·9 cognisable cases. Nine graduates were recruited as Probationary Inspectors after selection by a committee consisting of the Dewan, the Chief Secretary to Government and the Commissioner of Police. The system of directly recruiting men to the ranks at first sight at the Headquarters Office regularly at the beginning and middle of each month was discontinued; and candidates desiring to join the force were required to put in written applications which were forwarded to the Inspectors of Police, within whose jurisdiction the applicants resided, for verification of their character, education, social standing and general physical fitness. Suitable men were selected from among such applicants recommended by the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, preference

Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

being given to those possessing educational qualifications and to those belonging to the unrepresented classes, care being taken at the same time to maintain the standard of fitness prescribed for the force. Ninety constables were so enlisted during the year and 2 Head Constables were directly recruited. The latter were graduates, and one of them knew shorthand and type-writing. Not only were all the recruits to the constabulary literate ; but one had passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, 13 held the English and 8 the Vernacular School Leaving Certificates, and 13 had attained the English Middle School standard. There were 17 dismissals against 11 in 1103. One officer and 432 men were otherwise punished departmentally. The number of Police officers convicted by criminal courts rose from 2 to 6, four of them for offences committed in their official capacity and the other two for offences committed in their private capacity. Rewards to the value of Rs. 890 against Rs. 432 in 1103, were granted to 7 Inspectors, 20

Head Constables and 127 constables and

Rewards. 15 private individuals for good work done.

In addition to money rewards, the Government have authorised the issue of certificates to individuals in recognition of help rendered in the control or detection of crime, and one such certificate was granted during the year in the Trivandrum District. A reward was granted to a constable by the Commissioner of Police, Cochin, and a wrist watch to another by a local gentleman; the Superintendent of the Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly, made a money reward to a Head Constable ; and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Intelligence Department, Bombay Presidency, gave a commendatory note to an Inspector. The training of recruits was carried out in the school attached to the Headquarters

Office and 79 men were sent out therefrom

Training. after full training. The Probationary Inspectors' school was opened on the 15th

Edavam 1104, where instruction in law and Police orders was imparted by a senior Inspector of Police specially deputed for the purpose, and training in drill given by the Instructors attached to the Armed Reserve. The Armed Reserve received instruction in fresh subjects such as 'lathi drill' for dealing

with mobs, bayonet training, and the latest physical exercises as now taught in the Indian Army. Detachments of the Armed Reserve were employed on 93 occasions during the year against 59 in 1103.

3. The total number of cases of grave crimes reported during the years 1103 and 1104 is shown below :—

Nature of the crime.	Number of cases.	
	1103	1104
Murder	...	66 77
Culpable Homicide	...	11 12
Dacoity	...	20 20
Robbery	...	82 63
House-breaking and theft	...	283 315
Cattle theft	...	108 105
Theft	...	521 545
Total	...	1,091 1,137

The statistics show a rise in the number of grave crimes which had been gradually decreasing during the previous triennium. In the case of murder, the motives which actuated the deed were the following :—

Motive or cause.	No. of cases.
Jealousy	...
Drink	...
Property dispute	...
Other causes	...
Total	...

The implements used or methods adopted for the perpetration of the crime were :—

<i>Nature of implement.</i>		<i>No. of cases.</i>
Knife	...	36
Chopper	...	9
Dagger	...	2
Axe	...	5
Pestle	...	3
Plank	...	1
Gun	...	2
Rope (Strangulation)	...	4
Drowning	...	7
Hands	...	3
Stick	...	4
Scythe	...	1
 Total	..	 77

There were two cases of infanticide, one of which involved the concealment of an illegitimate infant. Four cases of cattle poisoning occurred. The cases of dacoity occurred in all the taluks except Tovala, Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Karunagappalli, Pattanapuram, Kottarakara, Mavelikara, Vaikam, Peermade and Todupuzha, the largest numbers being in the taluks of Shertallai and Kottayam. The total value of property lost through crime fell from Rs. 78,880 to Rs. 71,250 in 1104, and property to the value of Rs. 37,236 was recovered against Rs. 31,049 in 1103. The percentage of recovery was 52 against 39 in the previous year.

4. The total number of cognisable cases for disposal fell from 3,281 to 3,153. Of these, 730 were referred as false, 270 as undetectable, and 202 not investigated

Investigation. under Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code the provisions of which were freely resorted to so as to enable the Police to find time to deal

with real crimes committed by habitual criminals. The number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year was 199 against 233 at the end of 1103. The number of cases charged during the year was 1,752. The percentage of detection fell from 61 to 55; and the percentage of persons convicted rose from 32 to 36.

5. In the disposal of cases by the magistracy, there was an average duration of 125 days in cases charged, 87 days in cases referred and 41 days in cases undetected, the

Time taken for Disposal of Cases by Magistracy. corresponding periods for 1103 being 81 days, 64 days and 56 days, respectively.

6. Cases of offences against coinage numbered 2 against 3 in 1103, and those in respect of currency notes numbered 9 as in the previous year. Of the former, one

Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes. case was charged and ended in conviction; and of the latter, three were charged and were pending trial when the year closed.

There was no fresh case of currency note forgery during the year. Of the 18 cases for disposal, including the pending cases of previous years, 8 were charged, of which there were acquittals in 3 cases, and conviction in 1 case. Two cases were under investigation, 4 were referred and 4 were pending trial at the close of the year.

7. The Prosecuting Inspectors handled 852 original and 228 appeal cases against 797 original and 183 appeal cases in the preceding year. The percentage of success-

Miscellaneous. ful prosecution rose from 61 to 67 in original cases and fell from 88 to 80 in appeal cases. There were 6 escapes of prisoners from custody against 8 in the previous year. Of these, one escaped from Jail and 5 from Police custody other than lock-ups. All except one were recaptured. The four policemen responsible for these escapes were punished departmentally. The number of arrests by the Police during the year was 2,894 against 3,256 in 1103. Of the former, 801 were convicted against 709 in 1103. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted at the end of the

year was 240 against 261 in 1103. The total number of processes sent to the Police for service during the year was 254,118, an increase of 85,193 over that in 1103. The number served during the year, including those pending from 1103, was 218,677 or 70,150 more than in 1103. No prosecutions for preferring false complaints were instituted during the year. The Criminal Intelligence Department handled 15 cases in 1104 against 12 cases in 1103.

8. A District Superintendent of Police was placed on special duty for a period of three months as Re-allocation Officer to report on the revision of the strength of the force in and the jurisdiction and location of Police Stations and Outposts. The records and registers maintained in Police Stations

Efficiency Measures. were found unsuitable to the modern practice of distinguishing between the casual offender and the habitual criminal and there was a growing tendency to attach undue importance to percentages of detection and conviction in offences relating to property. A "Station Crime History" was introduced and the system of tabulation of data regarding crimes and criminals followed in Madras was newly adopted. For training in this system, District and Assistant Superintendents of Police attended lectures illustrated by reference to actual records at Ambasamudram in the Tinnevelly District and in their turn instructed the Station House Officers who have since completed much of the spade work of compiling the new records. Due regard was paid to effecting greater co-operation in intelligence work and liberal rewards were granted to constables on routine duties displaying detective skill. Close touch was maintained with the Police of neighbouring territories. Warnings were published about the Thottia Naicks and Iranis of Central India and their movements watched. The Officer in charge of the Finger Print Bureau visited the Madras Bureau and studied gang control methods besides receiving instruction in the modern methods of classification, etc., and on his return 113 members of the District Head Constabulary were trained in the proper methods of taking impressions.

9. During the year, 1,055 finger print slips were received, of which 194 were eliminated ; the number on record at the end of the year was 21,312. Expert evidence was given in 18 cases but no fees were realised.
Finger Print Bureau.

10. All the world over conditions of road traffic have fundamentally altered during the last decade owing to the introduction and rapid increase in the number of motor vehicles. Both in the number of private cars and of those plying for hire, Travancore has witnessed a phenomenal rise with the result that the Police force, the strength of which has remained more or less stationary during the last seven years, is experiencing a great strain, having to detail a large number of men for traffic control and regulation. 66 Head Constables and men were during 1104 on point duty in Trivandrum and 139 on bus control elsewhere in the State. The subjoined table indicates the growth of motor traffic that has taken place during the last three years :—

Particulars.	1102	1103	1104
Buses plying for hire	597	793	1,106
Cars plying for hire	98	181	228
Motor vehicles newly registered	438	596	675
Driving licenses issued	3,165	5,549	7,673
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	48,270	70,817	74,886

The Trivandrum-Nagercoil road, 42 miles long, is said to bear the heaviest traffic in buses for its length in the whole of India. The creation of a separate Traffic Branch of the Police

Department to cope effectively with the increased work was under contemplation. A number of amendments to the Rules under the Motor Vehicles Regulation were passed and the Commissioner of Police supplemented them by instructions and circulars.

11. The number of offences reported for action was 4,884, of which 154 cases were under the Penal Code, 64 under other Regulations and 146 were combined cases,

Offences relating to Motor Vehicles. while the rest were under the Motor Vehicles Regulation. Eight cases were reported for departmental action and 4,824

cases charged : of the latter number, 3,331 ended in conviction by the Court, 516 in discharge and 922 were pending trial at the close of the year. 5,478 persons were involved in the cases charged before Courts and 3,525 of them were convicted and 918 discharged, the cases against the remaining 1,035 pending disposal at the close of the year. Hire permits were cancelled or suspended in 9 instances. Overloading and failure to adhere to prescribed routes and timings formed a large percentage of the cases; instances of failure to observe rules regarding lights, driving without badge, failure to produce the half-yearly examination certificate, and disobedience of directions given by Police Officers were also numerous.

12. There were 183 accidents in 1104 against 161 in 1103. Twenty-four proved fatal, 25 persons died subsequently as a result of injuries and 222 persons were injured.

Motor accidents. The accidents resulted in injuries in 151 cases, while there was neither loss of life nor injury in 8 cases.

13. A Town Bus Service was opened in Trivandrum from the 1st Meenam 1104. Two Head Constables were trained in traffic control and parking at Madras and a class for District Head Constables was opened in Trivandrum after the close of

Miscellaneous.

14. The District Superintendents of Police at Trivandrum and Quilon continued in charge of the registration of hackney carriages under the Regulation in those two towns and registered 336 and 107 carriages respectively. The President of the Municipal Council, Alleppey, who exercised the power in that town, registered 111 carriages. The total number of persons licensed to drive was 533 against 373 in 1103.

15. The receipts of the Department, made up mostly of receipts under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, Finance. and fees for the examination of motor buses, rose from Rs. 81,911 in 1103 to Rs. 84,352, and the expenditure fell from Rs.,5,92,901 to Rs. 5,87,837. The decline in expenditure was due to the fact that the full clothing issued to the constabulary was supplied in 1103 and supplies are made in alternate years.

Army.

<i>Commandant</i>	<i>Major G. F. Turner, M. C.</i>
<i>Officer Commanding,</i>	
<i>1st Battalion</i>	<i>Capt. J. F. A. Postance.</i>
<i>,,</i>	<i>2nd Battalion Capt. A. A. Fraser Harris.</i>

16. The Nayar Brigade consists of two battalions, each of which is under the command of a British Officer of the Indian Army, controlled by a Commandant, who General. is also a British Officer of the rank of at least a Major. An artillery unit is also attached to the Brigade. The Brigade is now armed with breach loading bored out Martini Henri rifles; but it is proposed to re-arm the Brigade with 0'410 bore muskets with new bayonets, and scabbards and orders have been placed for 500 muskets. During the year, several parades were held in which His Highness the Maha Raja's Body Guard, the 1st and 2nd Battalions, the Band and the Artillery participated. A torch light tattoo together with a musical ride by the Body Guard was carried out on the night of the 28th August 1928. On

the 15th December 1928, Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent was graciously pleased to be present at a "Trooping of the Colour" parade held at Pangod.

17. The strength of the Nayar Brigade at the end of the year was 1,467, inclusive of the Artillery unit of 30 men with 6 guns used for saluting and time-gun firing purposes only. The number of men recruited during the year was 86. Frequent lectures on training, discipline, hygiene and *esprit de corps* were delivered and English classes were held for the Indian Officers. Physical training for the 1st Battalion progressed satisfactorily. Bayonet fighting classes for the trained soldiers and recruits were also held as usual. Route marches, signalling, musketry, landscape range, and alarm scheme also received attention. The general health was satisfactory. Hockey and basket ball were played regularly by both the Battalions. Two candidates each passed the examinations of the lower and higher standard in English held in March 1929. The vernacular examinations for the 1st and 2nd class were sanctioned to be held twice annually to make the classes less unwieldy for a single teacher.

18. The receipts from the Nayar Brigade and the Body Guard together amounted to Rs. 1,460 against Finance. Rs. 1,175 in 1903; and the expenditure rose from Rs. 5,52,219 to Rs. 5,86,432.

Arms and Ammunition.

19. The number of licenses issued during the year for the import of firearms, cartridges, detonators, dynamite, etc., was 125. Arms and ammunition were brought into the State by 124 licensees either as personal effects or as articles of trade. Eight export licenses were also issued for guns, rifles, etc. Licenses granted for the manufacture of arms, ammunition and military stores numbered 91 and those for sale were 100. The total number of licenses issued to persons to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed in the State was 5,182 and the

amount levied as fees was Rs. 6,716. Under Regulation V of 1079, 10 licenses were issued for the possession and use of explosives for mining or blasting purposes. The number of shooting licenses issued under the Forest Regulation was 21.

JAILS.

The Central Prison.

Superintendent.

Mr. M. Pothen, B. A.

20. There were at the beginning of the year 401 convicted, 14 under-trial and 13 civil prisoners. In the course of the year, 660 convicted, 40 under-trial and 107 civil prisoners were admitted into the Prison. During the year, 629 convicted, 30 under-trial and 105 civil prisoners were released or discharged, leaving at its close 432 convicted, 24 under-trial and 15 civil prisoners or an increase of 43 over the strength for 1103. The total average daily population of the Central Prison rose from 433 to 443. The convict population at the end of the year consisted of 468 males and 3 females.

21. The number of convicted prisoners who were admitted during the year was 660, of whom 3 were females. Of the male prisoners, 561 were convicted for offences under the Travancore Penal Code and 96 for offences under other laws. These consisted of 433 Hindus, 90 Mahomedans and 134 Christians. Ten of the convicts were above 60 years old, 106 between 41 and 60, and 541 between 16 and 40. The number of those who were able to read and write was 250, those able only to read 18, and illiterates 389. All the three female convicts were Hindus, convicted for offences under the Travancore Penal Code, and illiterate. One of them was between 16 and 40 years of age and the other two between 41 and 60 years of age. The largest number of convicts came

from the Trivandrum taluk, followed by Neyyattinkara and Pattanamitta taluks. There was no sentence of capital punishment. Seven men were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life, while the others were undergoing varying terms of simple or rigorous imprisonment. The number of habitual prisoners admitted during the year was 170 against 178 in 1103; 78 of them had one previous conviction, 34 had two previous convictions and the rest more than two. Those who had previous convictions formed 26 per cent. of the number admitted during the year against 31 per cent. in 1103. The average daily strength of convicts rose from 409 to 420. Of the convicts at the end of the year, 1 was a Brahmin, 83 were Nayars, 78 Ezhavas, 146 other Hindus, 77 Christians and 47 Mahomedans.

22. The number of jail offences recorded and punishments inflicted fell from 100 in 1103 to 90 in 1104. A female convict was punished with penal diet with *Discipline and Conduct.*

solitary confinement for insubordination ; the offences in the other cases related to remissness in work, use of prohibited articles, quarrel, assault and insubordination, and breaches of jail discipline. Separate cellular and solitary confinement was awarded in 11 cases and miscellaneous punishments in 77 cases. One convict attempted to escape but was caught on search within a few hours and brought back to the Jail before the lock-up. He was prosecuted and awarded rigorous imprisonment for three months. Whipping had to be resorted to in the case of a convict who was generally insubordinate and insolent and wantonly assaulted a warder while in the discharge of his official duties. Under the remission system, 61 convicts were released during the year, the maximum remission and gratuity earned being 2 years, 4 months and 8 days and Rs. 34-21-0, respectively, by a convict warder. Religious and moral instruction was imparted to convicts by honorary workers ; and paid teachers were engaged for the elementary education of adolescent criminals, with good results. Most of the illiterate convicts showed aptitude to learn reading and writing.

23. The occurrence of cholera in an epidemic form in and around Trivandrum and in South Travancore threatened the health of the Central Prison, but the wholesale inoculation of the entire staff and inmates and the adoption of other precautionary measures prevented the infection entering the Jail.

Health and Mortality. There were only 3 deaths among the convicts against 7 in the previous year. One was admitted to the Jail in indifferent health and succumbed to dysentery ten days after admission; a habitual offender died of nephritis within three months after he was admitted; the third who was 55 years old and in indifferent health died of Bright's disease. Twenty-six of the admissions were in indifferent health at the time of admission. The percentage of average sick to the average strength was 0·53 against 0·52 in 1103, and the daily average also rose from 2·27 to 2·32. Twenty-one convicts were admitted into the hospital against 45 in 1103, and two convicts were released on medical grounds.

24. The cost per head under dieting charges fell slightly from Rs. 84-22-8 to Rs. 84-9-12, the hospital charges from Rs. 13-10-13 to Rs. 13-9-7 and those for clothing and bedding from Rs. 11-19-4 to Rs. 11-2-1. The total cost per head rose from Rs. 240-0-12 in 1103 to Rs. 244-12-13 in 1104.

25. The receipts from and expenditure on the Central Prison during the years 1103 and 1104 are compared in the following statement :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.		1103	1104
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	{ Jail manufactures	26,044	21,207
	Miscellaneous	2,023	2,118
	Total	... 28,067	23,325
Expenditure		1,01,472	1,05,816

Lock-ups.

26. Persons sentenced to imprisonment for a month or for a less period by the criminal courts in the mofussil are confined in the station lock-ups, while those sentenced to longer terms by such courts and those sentenced to imprisonment for any term by the criminal courts at Trivandrum are sent to the Central Prison. The number of prisoners confined in the station lock-ups during 1104 was 7,403 against 10,434 in the previous year. These included convicts and under-trial prisoners.

Registration.*Director.**Mr. K. Venkata Rao.*

27. There was no change in the number of District Registry and Sub-Registry Offices during the year. There were 3 of the former and 77 of the latter, besides 13 temporary Sub-Registry Offices.

28. The total number of documents presented for registration during the year was 412,537 against 436,644, showing a decrease of 24,107 documents or 5.5 per

Number of Documents. cent. The prevalence of cholera in an epidemic form in South Travancore, the floods in Central Travancore, the fall in the price of tapioca and the inevitable lull in the rush of partition deeds under the Nayar, Ezhava and Nanjinad Vellala Regulations contributed to the fall. Including the 32 documents pending registration at the beginning of the year, the total number of documents dealt with in 1104 was 412,569, of which 412,448 were registered, 64 were refused registration and 10 returned unregistered at the request of the parties concerned. The remaining 47 documents were pending disposal at the end of the year; of these 8 were under reference to the District Registrars or Dewan Peishkars for adjudication of stamp duty and the others were in various stages of registration enquiry. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation rose from 98.1 in 1103 to 98.7 in 1104. The number of documents lying

unclaimed at the end of the year was 2,297 of which 946 were less than fifteen days old. The system of returning documents by Anchal] to such as may desire it was brought into force only from the beginning of 1105.

29. The decline in the number of documents also brought about a corresponding fall in the total value of transactions, which was Rs. 14·24 crores against Rs. 15·56

Value of Transactions. crores in 1103, the percentage of decrease being 8·5. The value of transactions relating to immoveable property fell from Rs. 15·25 crores to Rs. 13·80 crores, while that relating to moveable property exhibited a rise from Rs. 31·25 lakhs to Rs. 44·70 lakhs. The average value of documents relating to immoveable property fell from Rs. 367 to Rs. 352, while that relating to moveable property rose from Rs. 155 to Rs. 229. The average value of a document further fell from Rs. 356 to Rs. 345. The average number of registrations for an office fell from 4,861 to 4,583.

30. Of the total transactions, the percentage of documents relating to immoveable property fell from 95·4 to 95·0; of these,

Classes of Documents. mortgages and sales constituted 44·4 per cent and 20·4 per cent., respectively, against 43·5 and 20·5 in the previous year. The total number of sale deeds was 81,579 and their value Rs. 2·96 crores against 87,049 documents and Rs. 3·62 crores, respectively, in 1103. Of the total number of mortgages of immoveable property, 21·8 per cent., and of that of sales 20·8 per cent. were alienations made by agriculturists in favour of non-agriculturists. The number of transactions of value below Rs. 100 fell from 178,241 or 40·8 per cent. in 1103 to 162,728 or 39·4 per cent. in 1104. The number of partition deeds among the Nayars was 7,194, Ezhavas 3,097 and Nanjinad Vellalas 198, and their value Rs. 98·09 lakhs, Rs. 23·1 lakhs and Rs. 7·68 lakhs, respectively. The percentage of registrations affecting moveable property to the total number of registrations remained almost the same as in 1103. The number of wills presented for registration during the year was 1,294 against 1,213 in the previous year. The majority of the testators were Nayars (589);

the rest consisted of Christians (354), Ezhavas (137), Brahmins (46), Mahomedans (23) and other classes (145). Thirty-six sealed covers containing wills were deposited with the District Registrars during the year against 45 in 1103. The number of unopened covers in deposit at the end of the year was 300, of which 144 belonged to Nayars, 93 to Christians, 23 to Ezhavas, 21 to Brahmins, 4 to Mahomedans and 15 to other classes.

31. The number of *chitties** registered during the year was 1,625 against 1,656 in 1103. The total number of *chitties* registered since the enactment of the Chitties Regulation, III of 1094, was 11,997, of which 1,640 expired before the end of 1103 and 426 in 1104. At the close of the year, 9,931 *chitties* were being conducted for a total capital of Rs. 236 lakhs. The department instituted 15 prosecutions for offences under the Chitties Regulation. The accused were convicted in 12 of these cases; one ended in acquittal; and the other two were pending disposal at the close of the year.

32. The total number of applications for searches was 24,120, of which 2,947 related to general searches; and of the latter, 432 were applications for encumbrance certificates in respect of agricultural loans. *Miscellaneous.* Prompt attention was devoted to their disposal, so that 292 were disposed of within one week and only 7 were pending for more than a month. The number of documents registered by or in favour of co-operative societies rose from 1,342 in 1103 to 1,687 in 1104. The fees waived in respect of them and under agricultural loans and other requisitions from Government amounted to more than Rs. 9,000. The conduct of the departmental examination was transferred to the Board for the Revenue, Account and other tests. A

* A "chitty" means a transaction by which one or more persons called the foreman or foremen enter into an agreement with a number of persons that every one of the contracting parties shall subscribe a certain amount of money or quantity of grain by periodical instalments for a certain definite period and that each in his turn as determined by lot or by auction or in such other manner as may be provided for in the agreement shall be entitled to the "prize amount".

redistribution of the Registration jurisdiction of some *pakuthies* of the Nedumangad taluk was made to afford better convenience to the public.

33. The receipts of the Registration Department fell from Rs. 9,65,213 in 1103 to Rs. 9,20,663 in 1104, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,87,248 to

Receipts and Expenditure. Rs. 3,12,585. The above figures do not include the fees for registering joint stock companies or the expenditure on the Registrar and staff connected with that work, though the Director of Registration himself continued as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Weights and Measures.

34. The receipts on account of the fees realised during the year for stamping weights and measures amounted to Rs. 2,355 against Rs. 1,845 in 1103. The expenditure incurred during the year also rose from Rs. 511 to Rs. 617.

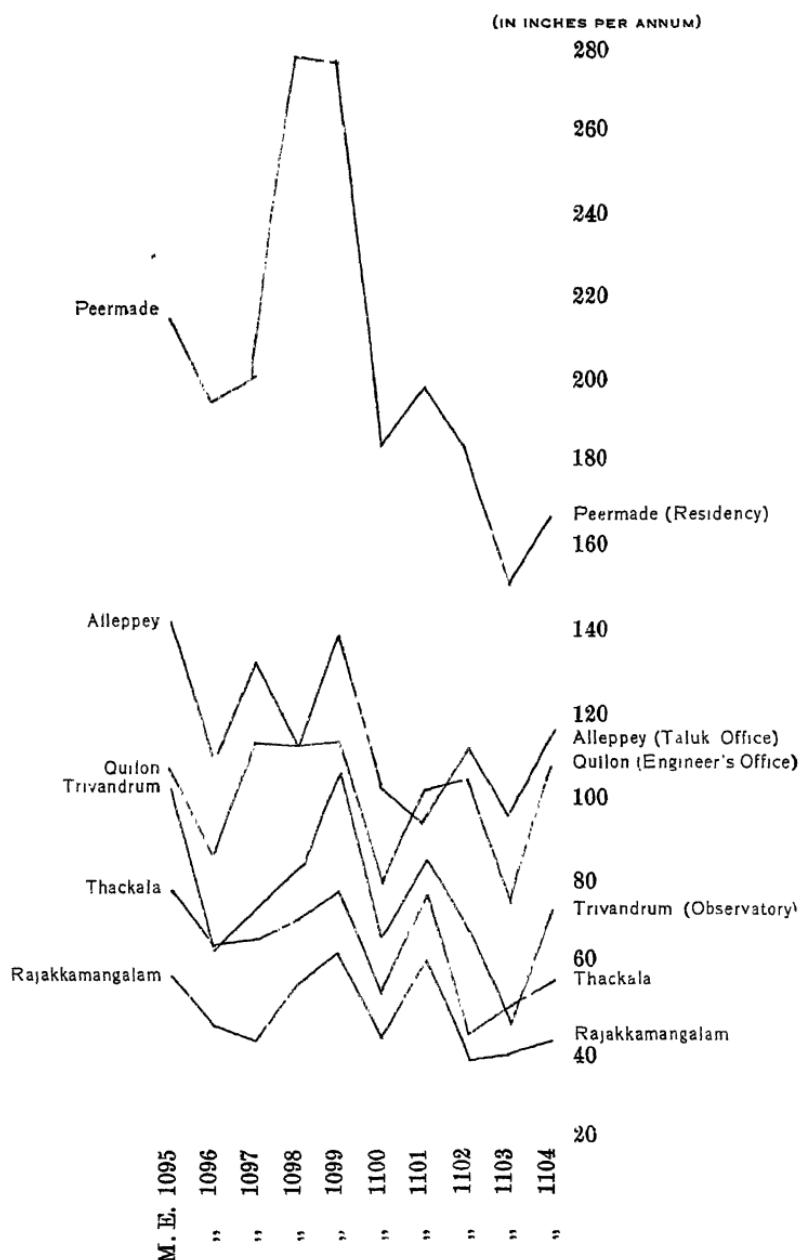
CHAPTER VIII.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Season and Rainfall.

Compared with 1103, when there was an unusually prolonged drought and partial failure of the South-West monsoon in the region south of Quilon, the total rainfall was much more in 1104. The rainfall recorded at the Trivandrum Observatory was 66·5 inches against 46·17 inches in 1103, and the average of 66·36 inches for the last 91 years. The failure of the South-West monsoon in 1103 adversely affected the paddy crop harvested in Chingam or Kanni 1104 in the taluks of Chirayinkil, Trivandrum, Neyvattinkara and Vilavankod, the yield being only half the normal. In the early part of the year, owing to the fall of the level of water in the Pechipara reservoir, the first crop of paddy in South Travancore suffered and the second was delayed. The North-East monsoon was more or less normal, but the Kumbham crop in the Southern Division suffered from the absence of rain in the early part of the year. Seasonal conditions were quite favourable in the beginning for *punja* cultivation in Kuttanad. There was a serious attack of the swarming caterpillar pest but the crop recovered from its effects. Later, in Meenam and Medam 1104, unusually heavy rains fell which interfered with the harvesting of the crop, with the result that the yield was reduced by about 20 per cent. The paddy cultivation in the taluks of Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Mavelikara was interfered with by the untimely rains of Meenam and Medam, and it was also damaged by the floods in Mithunam. In South Travancore, the supply of water in the Pechipara reservoir was low until Edavam and cultivation in most parts of Nanjinad had therefore to be postponed till the arrival of the South-West monsoon towards the end of Edavam. Thus seasonal conditions were on the whole unfavourable to paddy cultivation during the year. The garden crops, however, were

Rainfall Chart.



not injuriously affected. There was increase in the area under tapioca and in its average yield per acre. The cocoanut crop was comparatively poor as a result of the drought of 1103. The pepper crop was somewhat affected by the untimely rains of Meenam and Medam. The prices of the staple articles of agricultural produce were mostly low. There was a fall in the price of paddy as a direct result of the larger imports from abroad. This no doubt benefited the consumers, but the farmers who had already suffered from a harvest much below the normal were thrown into a worse plight by being obliged to sell at low prices. The fall in the price of tapioca was much more pronounced and was mainly the result of over-production. Contributory causes were the spread of tapioca cultivation in Cochin and Malabar which reduced the export abroad and the low price of paddy. Copra and cocoanut oil had to contend with formidable competitors in the world market in cotton seed, African palm-nuts and palm oil with the result that the year witnessed a steady decline in their prices abroad. Coir yarn had, however, a good market and better prices were realised than in 1103. There was a slump in the rubber market which had not recovered from the effects of the discontinuance of the Stevenson Restriction Scheme in November 1928. The prices went up in the first half of the year but steadily declined afterwards. The pepper crop was better and the prices not much lower than the record prices of 1103. Ginger fetched a better price than in 1103.

Agriculture and Fisheries.

Director. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A.,
B. Sc., Ph. D.

2. The establishment in 1894 of an agricultural demonstration farm at Karamanai near Trivandrum to demonstrate to the ryots the advantages of improved methods of cultivation and the possibilities of introducing iron ploughs and exotic crops like groundnut and new varieties of sugarcane seems to have been the first step taken towards the development of scientific agriculture in the State. Two years later, a scheme for the teaching

of the elements of agriculture in primary schools was formulated but not pushed through. A second farm was opened at Quilon in 1907. The Department of Agriculture was organised in 1908 on the return of Dr. Kunjan Pillai who had been deputed for training in Europe. Since then the department has been steadily growing in its scope; and the extent of its activities now comprises three distinct units, *viz.*, the Agricultural, the Veterinary and the Fisheries branches. In the Agricultural branch, there is a scientific section with a staff of specialists and a well-equipped research laboratory. The Bacteriologist, the Entomologist, the Mycologist and the Economic Botanist carry on researches and experiments on the various aspects of agricultural development under the guidance of the Director. The importance of propaganda has been realised and there are demonstration and experimental farms in various parts of the State under the charge of qualified Inspectors who devote their attention primarily to the improvement of the more important crops in their jurisdiction. They are charged with the function of popularising improved manures and methods and introducing cheap agricultural machinery of modern pattern. Lectures are given by them on agricultural topics of local interest and they evoke popular co-operation by carrying on experiments on private lands. With a view to improve the breed of cattle, the milch cow and the draught bull, cattle farms are conducted by Government where foreign breeds that would thrive locally are kept. A scheme has long been in operation for the award of grants for the maintenance of seed bulls of good breed to grade up the local varieties. Two schools have been established for giving agricultural education, and a third is soon to be opened. In the Veterinary branch, there are twelve institutions in charge of qualified veterinary officers who render free medical treatment to animals. There are also a few grant-in-aid veterinary *vaidyans*. The Fisheries branch under three qualified Inspectors controls the inland fisheries and deals with the development of fish industries. For the general and technical education of children belonging to the communities which live by fishing, schools have been established. Facilities are provided in a number of fish-curing yards situated all along the coast for

the proper preservation of fish. Salt is supplied for the purpose at low prices. Steps have also been taken by the department for the encouragement of subsidiary occupations for agriculturists, such as sericulture, poultry farming and apiculture.

3. Investigations were conducted to discover how combined nitrogen is assimilated by the paddy plant. A correct knowledge of the exact form in which the paddy

Biological Analysis of Soils. plant utilises combined nitrogen for its growth would be of immense help to the farmer in settling the best time for ploughing as well as in selecting the most suitable nitrogenous manures. The biological analysis of *punja* soils where conditions are entirely anaerobic showed that no nitrification takes place at all in those soils at any stage during the growth of the crop or even after the harvest and that they contain no nitrifying bacteria. It was also found that paddy growing on such soils assimilates combined nitrogen in the form of ammonia and not as nitrate. A preliminary study of *virippu* lands, where both aerobic and anaerobic conditions prevail at fixed intervals, was also made and the results obtained do not warrant the application of nitrate manures in anaerobic conditions and throw doubts on the wisdom of ploughing paddy lands in the hot months and creating conditions favourable to the formation of nitrates. Further investigation of the problem in all its aspects is being continued.

4. *Kari* lands are found mostly in the Ambalapuzha taluk and lie in a region bordering the backwaters where, tradition says, a vast forest was burnt down in pre-

Reclamation of Kari Lands. historic times. The soil is black and hence the name. The chief defects of the *Kari* lands are the presence of organic acids and other toxic substances and the absence of phosphoric acid in the soil. The best methods of removing acidity and neutralising toxic substances have been found to be proper tillage and a judicious application of lime. Experiments spread over a period of four years in the *Kari* Experimental Station at Porakad have demonstrated the advantages of liming *Kari* lands and the possibility of reclaiming such lands by this process. A complete

chemical analysis of representative samples of the soil conducted with a view to ascertain quantitatively the changes effected by the cultural and manurial treatment given, showed that the experimental plots contained less toxic substances than, and twice as much lime and phosphoric acid as, the untreated control plots. Experiments were also carried on to find out the most suitable phosphatic fertilizers. Basic slag, superphosphate and bone-meal were tried, and basic slag gave the best results.

5. Adverse weather conditions vitiated the results of experiments on alkaline lands sought to be reclaimed by treatment with calcium chloride. Encouraging results

Reclamation of Alkaline Soil. attended the experiments, in the Paddy Farm, Nagercoil, of treating alkaline soils with sulphur. Sulphur at the rate of half a ton per acre was applied and ploughed into the soil for two years, the plots were flooded and the salts removed by washing after three months and a dressing of cattle manure alone was given in the third year.

6. With the increase in the area brought under cultivation, the supply of organic manures available in the country is falling short of the requirements. Steps were

Manure. therefore being taken by the department for finding out new sources to meet the increasing demand and for popularising the use of chemical manures. Experiments carried out during the past few years have shown that such waste materials as dry leaves and coir dust which are obtainable in considerable quantities in various parts of the State could be converted into artificial farmyard manure. Experiments have proved that they could be made easily assimilable by plants by prolonged treatment with reagents like ammonium sulphate, cattle-dung emulsion and bone-meal. The method of preparing this manure from dry leaves was demonstrated to the ryots in several places and many of them are reported to be preparing it themselves. Two large-scale experiments with coir dust and prickly-pear were conducted. It was found that by composting the prickly-pear for a period of seven or eight months the fleshy part was reduced

to finely divided organic matter and the spines became soft and brittle. Experiments were in progress to find out a method for accelerating the disintegration of coir dust. Bone manure prepared by treatment with sulphur and sulphur oxidising bacteria was tested side by side with phosphatic manures for paddy. Encouraging results were obtained by the use of the manure prepared from the spent wash from the Government distillery at Nagercoil. *Boga medeloa* was raised for purposes of green manure in the Demonstration Farm at Puliyara and sold to the ryots, several of whom have begun to cultivate it on their own lands; and the possibility of growing it in cocoanut gardens and trenching it in as manure was demonstrated at Changanachery and elsewhere in central Travancore. Nitro-chalk was applied as a top-dressing for paddy at Kottarakara, Changanachery and Porakad and for cocoanut in the Demonstration Farm at Oachira. The effect on cocoanut was beneficial. Artificial manures like ammonium sulphate and superphosphate are growing steadily in popularity and are being freely used, particularly for sugarcane and paddy. The mistake of relying entirely on chemical fertilizers to replenish the soil was pointed out to the ryots who noticed a depression in the yield from paddy lands manured with these fertilizers continuously for three or four seasons and they were advised to use them as top-dressing on lands previously treated with lime and organic manure. With wider appreciation by the agriculturist of the use of improved manures, several agencies such as co-operative societies have come into existence for the collection and sale of manures and the department has therefore practically withdrawn from the field. Direct sale by the department has been stopped and the number of commission agents selling departmental manures has also been reduced. The quantity of chemical fertilizers sold in the State during the year was estimated at 867 tons, and the value Rs. 1·5 lakhs nearly, being triple that of the previous year. Ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and ammophos purchased mainly by paddy cultivators in South Travancore formed more than 85 per cent. of the total quantity.

7. Light iron ploughs are becoming very popular and local smiths carry on a regular business in their manufacture and sale in several places. More than 700 such ploughs were sold during the year. The Fordson Tractor was used for ploughing in the Paddy Farm, Nagercoil, but its extended use in the country is generally impracticable on account of the small size of the holdings. Demonstrations were given of the working of the Kirloskar and Evinrude pumps and the Petter pumping set owned by the department.

Crops.

8. Paddy produced within the State is inadequate to meet the demand even in normal years and the deficiency is made good by imports from Burma and Indo-China.

Paddy. The adverse seasonal conditions of the year and the consequent deficiency in the paddy crop naturally led to the import of larger quantities of paddy and rice. The experiments conducted in the Paddy Farm, Nagercoil, confirmed the result of previous years' observations that oil-cakes, particularly groundnut oil-cake, formed the best manure for paddy. Experiments designed to test the comparative effect of different kinds of artificial manure on paddy were repeated, and the plots treated with superphosphate gave the best yield. The manures were applied as a top-dressing after incorporating a heavy dressing of cattle manure. It was also found that a mixture of urea and superphosphate produced better results than either applied separately. Two series of varietal experiments were conducted in the Demonstration Farm, Eraniel, of which the first was spoiled by the drought which affected the Kanni crop. *Kattayam* noted for its drought-resistant capacity gave the best yield and *Kichili Samba* the next highest yield. A variety of seed combining earliness with fine quality was got down from Coimbatore and tried in various places to test its suitability. The Economic Botanist, after visiting the paddy breeding stations in the Madras Presidency to study the latest methods of plant breeding began a survey of the local varieties of paddy and the study of their germination, tillering capacities, etc.

The sale of improved seeds from the two departmental farms in South Travancore and a subsidised farm in Central Travancore continued. Improved methods of cultivation recommended by the department were demonstrated to the ryots on their own land at thirty centres, the manures being supplied free of cost and the actual cultivation in the demonstration and check plots being carried on by the ryots themselves under the guidance of agricultural officers. The pests which attack paddy consist of the stem-borer, rice hispa and the swarming caterpillar. A vigorous campaign to exterminate the last is proposed to be organised as was successfully done in regard to the first.

9. Experiments with organic and artificial manures on selected cocoanut palms in the Experimental Farm at Karamanai have been carried on during several years past.

Cocoanut. The former have been systematically pursued for twenty years, and the results obtained indicate that the application of a mixture of ashes, laurel cake, bone-meal and common salt gives the best yield. A series of experiments carried on with the use of nitrate of potash, ammonium sulphate and superphosphate carried on during the past twelve years would seem to demonstrate that ordinarily manure applied to the cocoanut palm begins to show its full effect on the yield only after a period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years and that, in spite of the same cultural and manurial treatment given continuously for a long period, there occurs an alternate rise and fall in the yield. In pursuance of a resolution of the Economic Development Board, special manurial experiments were being conducted from 1100 at Todupuzha, Edapalli, Alleppey and Chattanur, on plots with different soils. The varieties of the cocoanut palm were being studied in the Cocoanut Farm at Alleppey; and interesting results were obtained from the spacing experiments in progress in the Karamanai Farm. The results derived from eleven years of cultural experiments at Oachira show that cocoanut gardens are not likely to suffer from drought provided the top layer of the soil is kept loose by frequent ploughing so as to conserve the soil moisture. The number of selected seeds and seedlings sold during the year was 16,800 and 2,810, respectively. Demonstrations on the advantages of

manuring were conducted in the farms at Oachira, Alleppey and Vaikam, and on 30 plots of ryots' land with manure supplied gratis and under the guidance and supervision of Agricultural officers. The cocoanut leaf roller disease (*Nephantis Serinopa*) continued to be a serious menace and the Entomologist and his staff spent most of their time in controlling the pest by cutting and destroying the affected leaves. The important work of isolating and breeding the parasites of this pest was commenced during the year. Four parasites have been discovered so far, two of which attack the pest in the larval and two in the pupal stage. *Eulophid*, a pupal parasite, was found capable of destroying sixty per cent. of the pupa in small tubes and fifty per cent. in large cages. Of the fungus diseases, the root disease is by far the most serious. Its etiology has not been definitely ascertained, but recent opinion favours the view that the disease is brought about by physiological causes and relegates all organisms hitherto suspected to the category of *saprophytes* or weak parasites. The disease is at its worst in gardens where drainage and aeration are defective and there is malnutrition; but the disease also affects trees in the prime of health and even on steep hill-sides with gravelly soil. The disease is infectious, but experiments to find out whether it spreads from root to root through the soil have failed to yield definite results.

10. Twelve local varieties and two foreign varieties obtained from the Pepper Farm at Taliparambu in the Malabar District were under trial in the Pepper Farm at Konni with a view to the collection of full data regarding their economic importance.

One hundred and fifty acres were under pepper vine in the farm and nearly twice the quantity of 1103 was collected. An experiment with manure supplied free of cost by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., was in progress. Early in the year a spike disease was observed in the farm, very similar to what is known as the "Pollu" disease in Malabar, brought on by a small beetle which eats into the immature berries leaving them hollow. A fungus *collectorictum necator* also seems to attack the spikes at about the same time developing black irregular sunken spots on the stalks and causing premature

shedding of the spikes. The Entomologist and Mycologist conducted a joint inspection, but it was too late to adopt remedial measures. The loss caused so far has not been considerable, but observations are being continued with a view to eradicate the disease. As it was not possible to continue the experiment on the wilt disease in the Tekkadi estate at Mundakayam started in 1103, a fresh one was begun in the Pepper Farm at Konni.

11. Experiments on tapioca with different manures were conducted with satisfactory results in the farms at Alwaye, Kottarakara and Shencotta. Large-scale

Tapioca. demonstrations using a mixture of oil-cake, ash and prawnskin were conducted with equally satisfactory results at Ankamali, Muttakad, Chengannur and Trikalattur. Investigations were carried on in the Agricultural Research Laboratory at Quilon to discover the hydrocyanic content of the leaves and roots of tapioca, the conditions affecting its presence and percentage and the methods for eliminating it.

12. Guinea grass was cultivated on eight acres and Napier grass on four and a half acres in the Cattle Farm, Trivandrum; ten cuttings yielding 7,000 pounds were taken

Fodder Grass. from the former and twenty cuttings yielding 20,000 pounds were taken from the latter.

Large quantities of tussocks of the two kinds were distributed to the ryots who are raising fodder crops on their own lands. The *paspalum langaram* introduced from Ceylon and suited to regions with a scanty rainfall was cultivated on an extended area.

13. The Cattle Farm at Trivandrum is devoted to the breeding of milch cows and the Cattle Farm at Esantimangalam to the improvement of draught oxen. The former

Cattle Breeding. consists of pure Scindhi cows and bulls and a few local cows, while the latter contains Kangayam and Hallegarh cows and bulls and some local cows. The breeding operations in both farms aim at the production of good bulls of pure breeds for distribution and the grading up of

local cows with pure bred bulls. The strength of the herd in the Trivandrum Farm was 87 and in the Esantimangalam Farm 40 at the end of the year. The sales of the Scindhi breed of cows and bull calves to the public from the former numbered fifteen. Twenty-eight cows and one cow buffalo in the Trivandrum Farm yielded 50,000 and 2,740 *nazhies* of milk, respectively. The highest yield was obtained from a cross between a Montgomery cow and a cross-bred Ayreshire bull. The weeding out of cows below a certain standard has resulted in there being no cow in the farm yielding less than 400 *nazhies* a month during the best period of lactation. Twenty-one stud bulls were maintained on the grant-in-aid system and served 1,005 cows. The few stud bulls and buffaloes maintained by the department served 348 cows and 73 cow buffaloes, respectively. An investigation was conducted to find out how far the objects of the farms to improve the breeds of local non-descript cattle were being fulfilled ; and it showed that the grading up of local cattle was progressing, though slowly, but that there was need for greater attention on the part of the owners to the feeding of calves and adult stock, particularly cows when dry.

14. The Poultry Farm at Trivandrum kept four foreign breeds of birds, *viz.*, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Light Sussex and Rhode Island Red. The first were

Poultry Farm- found to be the best layers of eggs. Seventy ing. young birds, twelve adult fowls and 2,297 eggs were sold from the Farm during the year for breeding purposes. Visitors were attracted to the Farm from various parts of the State. The Y.M.C.A., at Martandam devoted special attention to the development of poultry farming as a cottage industry. To organise it as a subsidiary occupation for agriculturists and agricultural labourers, a poultry breeders' co-operative society was organised to provide for the co-operative marketing of eggs. A few consignments were despatched to Madras and sold at a good price.

15. The Apicultural section of the department has been instrumental in introducing bee-keeping in several homes in the towns of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey, *Apiculture.* in villages in the southern and central parts of the State as well as in some European

estates in the High Range. Experiments in domesticating rock bees and in acclimatising foreign breeds were in progress.

16. Silk worm was reared in the Trivandrum Farm and silk woven and sold. The area under mulberry did not show appreciable extension, a factor which retards the growth of this subsidiary occupation in the case of the poor farmer.

Sericulture.

17. Ten students were trained in the Rug-making and Carpet-weaving School at Trivandrum. Fifty students have so far been trained in this institution and several of them have taken to this industry helped by the department which supplies the fleece on credit, takes over the blankets on payment of the labour charges and arranges for their sale.

Woollen Industry.

18. There were two agricultural schools, one at Alwaye and the other newly established at Kottarakara. Eighteen boys were under training in the former ; the first batch of thirty students was under training in the latter. The buildings for a third agricultural school proposed to be opened at Konni were under construction.

Agricultural Education.

19. An extensive area from the uncultivated portion of the Pepper Farm, Konni, had been assigned at the rate of ten acres to seventeen young men who had finished their course of training in the Agricultural School, Alwaye, with a view to start an agricultural colony and demonstrate that scientific farming can form a profitable occupation to the educated unemployed belonging to the middle classes. Practically the whole area has been brought under cultivation, cocoanut, pepper, rubber, tapioca, yams and plantains being raised on lines recommended by the department. Agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 500

Agricultural Colony.

each have been advanced to the colonists to provide the necessary working capital ; and as an incentive to them to develop the allotments full proprietary rights will be conferred on the present lessees after a stipulated period. The colony made good progress during the year.

20. Leaflets on the preparation of artificial farmyard manure, on a preliminary biological study of *punja* paddy soils, and on *Kuruppi*, a useful interculturing implement, were issued during the year, thus bringing up the number of leaflets published by the department to 170. Ten lectures and 155

leaflets issued by the department from 1084 to 1102 were reprinted in book form and made available at the nominal price of half a rupee for the volume containing 900 pages. To attract ryots to the Government farms and to familiarise them with the modern methods and implements of scientific agriculture, a "farm day" was celebrated in the Kottarakara farm to which ryots in the neighbourhood were invited. The programme lasted for a whole day and consisted of demonstration of ploughing with the iron plough and lifting water by hand and power pumps, inspection and explanation of the work done on the farm, exhibition of improved seeds, implements and manures, insecticides and fungicides, pictures and charts showing the life-history and methods of combating pests, and a meeting at which officers of the department spoke on some aspects of local interest in regard to agriculture and a few ryots on the agricultural needs of the taluk. The day closed with a magic lantern lecture on an agricultural topic. Since the close of the year, such celebrations were held at Eraniel and Nagercoil.

21. The preponderance of credit societies has been responsible for agricultural operations not being carried on by co-operative societies on as extensive a scale as is desirable. The Agricultural and Co-operative Departments did not lose sight of the importance of enlisting the support of co-operative societies for purposes of agricultural improvement

*Agricultural
Co-operation.*

An Agricultural Co-operative Society at Nagercoil has, with Government help, started the stocking and sale of manure. In the Muvattupuzha, Tiruvalla, Kartikapalli and Pattanapuram taluks, there were co-operative societies selling manure purchased from the department as commission agents. Iron ploughs were purchased by, or supplied gratis or lent to, some societies in order to popularise them.

22. As in 1103, there were five Veterinary Hospitals and seven Veterinary Dispensaries. The hospital at Peermade was shifted to Mavelikara during 1104.

Veterinary Aid. number of animals treated during the year rose from 18,556 to 24,653, of which 3,328 were treated by the officers on tours and the rest in institutions. 1,768 operations were performed. A Burdozzi's Castrator was supplied to each of the institutions. Twenty elephants were treated during the year, of which three died. Rinderpest broke out in the frontier taluks of the State, and free inoculation with anti-rinderpest serum was given to the healthy cattle in infected localities, and other preventive and remedial measures were adopted to arrest the progress of the disease. There were five private veterinary institutions in receipt of grant-in-aid, of which one was managed by a graduate of the Bengal Veterinary College and the others by native *vaidyans*. The former treated 560 cases and performed 58 operations ; and the latter treated 4,332 animals in all.

Fisheries.

23. The year under report was an exceptionally successful one for the fishermen of South Travancore and the catches,

General. particularly of *parava*, were so heavy that prices went down to about twenty per cent.

of the normal. In Central Travancore and especially in and about Quilon, the marine fishery was almost a

failure except for prawns. In North Travancore, both marine and backwater fisheries were fairly successful and the mullet, prawns, milk fish and perch were abundant. Sardines were scarce and the price of sardine oil rose abnormally in consequence. Prawn-breeding in paddy fields during the fallow season proved profitable in Parur and was introduced into Shertallai and Vaikam.

24. The study of the habits of prawn and other varieties of economic fish was continued, and further observations made on the appearance of shoals of sardine and mackerel in the sea. Additional data *Researches and Experiments.* were collected about the habits of prawns in cultural areas and a bulletin on prawn industry in the State was prepared. The preparation, for the Japanese market, of trepang, available in the sea in plenty near Vizhinjam, Muttam and the Cape was investigated and an agent found for its sale in that country. Experiments were successfully carried out to increase the keeping quality of trepang. The export of tortoise shells to Japan or its utilisation here for the manufacture of combs engaged attention.

25. Eleven fish curing yards were being conducted by the department at the end of the year. On the whole a quantity of 55,246 maunds of fish was cured in *Fish curing Yards.* them against 32,855 maunds in the previous year and a quantity of 15,253 maunds of salt was issued for the purpose. The gradual replacement of the old insanitary system under which fish was cured in pits has resulted in better prices being realised. To deal with the heavy catches at Colachel, the method of 'kenching' followed in Japan was adopted with advantage.

26. The lessee of the shank fisheries collected and exported 45,000 shells during the year, which was a record output. The royalty realised was nearly *Shank Fisheries.* double that of 1103.

27. The four fishery schools conducted for the special benefit of boys and girls belonging to the communities engaged in fishing, continued to progress satisfactorily. Weaving was taught in the continuation classes in these schools; and a co-operative society for the weaving of nets was organised and worked profitably by those trained in the school at Munambam, the department advancing the yarn and recouping the amount with interest after the sale of the nets. The strength in the schools rose from 312 to 358 and more than twenty-five per cent. were girls.

28. The co-operative idea has been imbibed more readily by the Valans in North Travancore than elsewhere. During the year, 42 co-operative societies and 14 *karayogams* were doing active work among the Valans in the Shertallai, Vaikam and Parur taluks. The work of the officers of the Fisheries Department and the staff of the fishery schools in regard to the efficient management of co-operative societies and the formation of new societies was shared by new organisation known as the *Vala Samudaya Seva Samiti* acting as a central organisation and working in a variety of directions for the educational and economic uplift of the Valans. Statistics relating to the economic condition of fishermen were collected in a few typical coastal villages in South Travancore.

29. The subjoined statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the department during 1103 and 1104 :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

		Particulars.	1103	1104
			Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.	Agricultural receipts	.	22,679	21,161
	Veterinary Hospital fees	.	2,549	305
	Fishery receipts	.	16,633	24,123
	Sale proceeds of agricultural publications	.	..	313
	Total	.	41,861	45,902
Expenditure.	Direction	.	45,467	51,763
	Farms and Depots	.	188,759	89,027
	Agricultural Schools	.	6,376	10,519
	Sericulture	.	4,291	4,566
	Apiculture	.	1,142	1,077
	Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	.	33,739	35,515
	Grants-in-aid to private Veterinary <i>Vaidyans</i>	.	869	838
	Fisheries	.	31,908	38,116
	Total	.	2,12,651	2,31,421

The net expenditure on the department thus rose from Rs. 1,70,790 to Rs. 1,85,519 or by Rs. 14,729.

INDUSTRIES AND GEOLOGY.

Minerals.

*Director.**Mr. I. C. Chacko, B.A., B. Sc.*

30. A revised mining lease was granted to the Travancore Minerals Company, Limited, on the 16th November 1928, in cancellation of the lease dated the 6th May 1921,

*Prospecting
Licenses and
Mining Leases.*

for working monazite, zircon and ilmenite.

The penalty and arrears payable by the Company under the old lease were settled and realised in part and the terms were revised so as to suit them to the altered market conditions in regard to the three minerals. Three applications for prospecting licenses were received and are being considered, two in respect of kaolin in the Quilon taluk and one in respect of mica over certain areas in the Achenkoil reserve.

31. There was a fall in the export of monazite from 559 tons in 1103 to 180 tons in 1104. The quantities of zircon

and ilmenite exported in 1104 were 1,057 and 19,950 tons, respectively, against 1,061 and 22,580 tons, respectively, in 1103.

Mineral Production. There was growing demand for ilmenite, the export of which during 1104 was nearly seven times that in 1101.

32. The underground water survey commenced in 1102 by the Geological Assistant was continued during the year by the

Underground Water Survey. Prospector. 197 wells were examined in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram; 54 of these were found to contain alkaline water and 143 fresh water

Industries.

33. The investigation of the possibilities of lignite as a fuel was continued, and the proximate analysis of eight samples collected from Warkala and its neighbourhood completed. The results so far obtained

Industrial Research Laboratory. did not afford an accurate measure of the value of the fuel, but only rough indications as to the suitability of the mineral as a source of power. The study of the conditions of crystallisation in the manufacture of salt in the *alloms* was pursued and a large number of samples of brines, bitterns, etc., taken at the different stages of manufacture were analysed and some of the causes contributing to the tardy and incomplete crystallisation of common salt were investigated. A study of actual manufacture in the salt factories was also made, and the percentage of sodium chloride in numerous samples of home and foreign salt was determined. A bulletin embodying the results of the investigation has been prepared. Cashewnut sweepings were analysed with a view to ascertain their value as poultry food, and it was found that they were rich in nourishing materials containing some of the substances lacking in ordinary poultry food and could with advantage be used as a nutrient when mixed with ordinary food. Marine prawns are usually preserved by boiling in sea water, drying in the sun and removing the shell. The golden red coloration at the time of preparation changes to black on keeping, and the stuff becomes unfit for human consumption by developing a luxuriant mouldy growth. Experiments were conducted at the instance of some merchants to overcome the above defects; and it was found that by the desiccation of sun-dried prawns by heating at about 50 degrees Centigrade and sterilizing and sealing under reduced pressure, the original bright color was retained for over six weeks, and that the matter only just turned grey in the sealed vessels after two years. Thirty-three orders for electro-gilding, nickel-plating and silver-plating were received in all and were executed. Five different mixtures for porcelain body with appropriate glazes were tried, but the possession of an oven capable of generating high temperature was found necessary. Samples of soil from the track of the main gravitation line from

Aruvikkara for the water supply to Trivandrum were examined to find out the corroding elements present and the most suitable pipes. At the instance of Government or on the request from private persons, 75 samples were analysed and results furnished. Lectures and bulletins on industrial subjects formed the methods for disseminating ideas about industrial processes. Actual demonstration of the cold process in soap manufacture, of the refining of essential oils and of the construction of equipments for simple distillation was also given.

34. The Experimental Tannery was continued throughout the year, and its attention was confined to experiments with new

Experimental Tannery. tanning materials and production of such varieties of leather as had a local market. More attention was paid to bark tanning than

to chrome tanning, the barks used being of *konna* and *tambakam*. Chrome tanning was done only in the case of heavy buffalo hides which were converted into soles and hair skins. The barks of *kulamarutu*, *tembavu*, *nelli*, *pezhu* and *tambakam* were also used. Leather carefully tanned with selected *tambakam* bark was found superior in color and feel to that with *konna* bark, and an impetus was given to the use of the former abroad. The Imperial Institute, London, furnished a report on a consignment of half-tanned leather sent to it. It pronounced *konna* tanned leather as capable of taking the dye better and enquired whether *konna* tanned leather in commercial quantities could be exported. The sales of leather from the Tannery were comparatively poor.

35. Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai was in active service as Textile Expert till the 20th Vrischikam 1104, when he

Textile Branch. proceeded on leave with permission to accept service in the Hyderabad State, and

Mr. M. P. G. Nayar succeeded him from the 8th Medam 1104, the Director of Industries being in charge during the interval. A Textile Assistant was appointed in the Central Technological Institute towards the close of the year. Cloths of different qualities and patterns in cotton, silk and artificial silk were manufactured and

sold in the Institute. The two itinerant weaving parties remained for over six months at Venganur and Konni, training twelve students each in weaving and hand spinning. The two spinning instructors conducted demonstrations in *charka* spinning. The Textile Expert inspected the aided weaving schools and the work of the itinerant weaving and spinning parties in camp.

36. In view of the importance of the coir industry in the State and the numerous enquiries on the subject from abroad, the Industrial Engineer made a study of the

Industrial Engineering. industry and prepared a report on the processes employed. The manufacture of bone-

meal was studied and an estimate for a bone-meal factory prepared. The Industrial Engineer continued as the Chief Boiler Inspector. The total number of registered boilers at the beginning of the year was 177, including 4 digesters. Of these, 94 had ceased working during the year, being removed outside the State or having been prohibited. Six new boilers were added during the year. 85 out of the 89 boilers were inspected, the owners not requiring the renewal of their licenses in the case of the remaining 4 boilers, the use of which was prohibited. Licenses for 77 boilers were issued during the year.

Factory Industries.

37. The Malabar Match Manufacturing Company was fully equipped with up-to-date Swedish machinery and started work on

a commercial scale. *Elavi* (*Bombax Malabaricum*) was used in the manufacture, the timber being got from the Government under a contract, and the output was nearing

800 to 900 gross a day. The South Indian Match Factory also manufactured and sold more than 42,000 gross boxes of matches. The small match factory belonging to Messrs. P. Peter & Sons, Alleppey, also put on the market 100 gross of matches and 2 maunds of veneers and splint. The entire output of 1,000 gross from the Pioneer Match Works at Kadakkavur, belonging to Mr. Moulvi Abdulkadir, was sold in the State,

38. At the beginning of the year, a working test of the machinery in the Travancore Sugars, Ltd., was made and marketable sugar produced. Negotiations with the Government for a loan in order to provide the necessary working capital were completed only after the close of the year.

Sugar Manufacture.

Technical and Industrial Education.

39. Drawing, carving, smithery and pottery were being taught in the School of Arts. Toy-making, newly introduced in 1103, not having attracted students, was abolished.

School of Arts. Twenty-one stipendiaries and 4 non-stipendiaries were at the end of the year receiving instruction in the drawing classes, and the former in one or the other of the three technical subjects in addition. Two of the non-stipendiaries were girls. The manufacture and sale of pottery, ivory and other articles continued, and private workmen were allowed to exhibit their ware in the show-room for sale. One of the carvers was undergoing training in the Industrial School at Chennapatna in Mysore in lacquer work at the close of the year. A jeweller's rolling-mill for making plates and wire in gold, silver, etc., was got down and was being installed at the end of the year.

40. All the 12 students in the Senior Civil Overseer Class and all the 6 students in the Senior Mechanical Overseer Class successfully completed their course and

Sri Mulam Technical School. passed the final examination in Meenam 1104. Nine students out of the ten in the Maistry Class also completed their course successfully. The above qualified candidates were all able to secure employment shortly after the results were published. Twelve students were admitted to the Junior Civil Overseer Class, 7 to the Junior Mechanical Overseer Class and 12 to the Maistry Class, in Mithunam 1104, the total strength at the close of the year being 48, including the 17 students in the senior classes. There was a rush of applicants for admission to all the classes. Visits to important engineering works and field work in survey were arranged.

41. There were 33 students on the rolls of the Government Carpentry and Smithery School, Quilon, at the end of the year, 12 in the first year, 11 in the second and 10 in the third year class. Six students appeared for the final examination, which was conducted by an external board of examiners, and 4 came out successful.

42. The strength at the close of the year was 25, the maximum that could be allowed. It was possible to make only 3 new admissions. Instruction in the theory and practice of weaving was given, besides demonstrations conducted in warping and sizing. The students were also given lessons in freehand and model drawing and in scale-drawing of looms.

43. The total strength of the school at the close of the year was 162, against 113 in 1103. The subjects taught comprised type-writing, shorthand, book-keeping, theory and practice of commerce, banking, commercial geography and calculations by comptometer. The pupils under training were presented for the Madras Government Technical Examinations of appropriate grades in the respective subjects in November 1928 and April 1929. There were 23 students in residence in the hostel at the close of the year. An additional building for the school was completed and occupied. Students after completing their training in the school did not experience difficulty in securing suitable employment.

44. The year closed with 55 schools on the aided and 5 on the unaided list as in 1103. The strength in the former aggregated to 1,257. Cotton weaving was taught in the majority of the schools, *viz.*, 48, the other subjects taught being painting and drawing, coir weaving, carpentry and smithery, rattan works, and screw-pine mat weaving. The salary and building and equipment grants awarded during the year amounted to Rs. 16,257 against Rs. 15,073 in 1103.

45. The Madras Government Technical Examinations were held in November 1928, at Trivandrum, Alleppey, Mavelikara and Nagercoil and in April 1929, at Trivan-

Miscellaneous. drum and Alleppey, the cost of conducting them at these centres in the State being met

by the Government. The number of candidates that sat for the examinations was 977 in all. Six industrial loans to the total value of Rs. 7,437 were issued, the number of loans current at the end of the year being increased to 55. The loans issued during the year were for coir spinning, pottery, match making, bell-metal work, soap making and rice husking. The Industrial Library contained 1,736 volumes at the end of the year and was in receipt of 50 periodical publications. The library was made use of by 638 persons besides the officers of the department and the students in departmental institutions. The Sri Mulam Shashiabdadpurthi Memorial Institute, which was established by public subscription in commemoration of the sixtieth birthday of His Highness the late Maha Raja of Travancore, and which is under the control of a committee of management, served the function of an industrial and commercial museum and information bureau, and was visited by 6,899 persons of whom 345 made use of the library and reading room attached to it. 138 enquiries on a variety of subjects were received and replied to and the enquiries received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, were circulated. Three bulletins were issued during the year, *viz.*, on yarn and cloth calculations, preservation of ginger in syrup, and the more important tanning materials of Travancore. Loom accessories to the value of Rs. 950 were added to the Stores Depot and sales to the extent of Rs. 1,115 effected during the year. Ivory to the value of Rs. 1,898 was purchased and the sale amounted to Rs. 1,742. Six stipendiary pupils were receiving instruction in the Travancore Button Factory at Valiaturai. The annual contribution of Rs. 600 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and that of £100 to the Imperial Institute, London, were continued.

Receipts and Expenditure. 46. Particulars regarding the receipts and expenditure in the various branches of the department are given in the following statement for the years 1103 and 1104:—

Receipts.	1103	1104
Receipts from S. M. R. V. and Central Technological Institutes	Rs.	Rs.
Do. S. M. Technical School	1,850	1,746
Do. School of Arts	1,257	1,092
Do. School of Commerce	5,173	6,222
Do. Carpentry and Smithery School	4,568	4,535
Receipts under the Prime Movers and Steam Boilers Regulation	935	946
Receipts from the Experimental Tannery	2,075	2,000
Other receipts	2,527	1,146
	1,170	423
Total	19,555	18,110
<i>Deduct</i> refunds	101	28
Net Total of receipts	19,454	18,087

Expenditure.	1103	1104
Direction	Rs.	Rs.
Sri Mulam Technical School	35,026	34,395
S. M. R. V. Technical Institute	7,937	7,516
Carpentry and Smithery School	5,225	5,877
School of Arts	7,901	9,895
School of Commerce	23,903	25,439
Grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools	12,056	9,483
Central Technological Institute	11,918	14,630
Itinerant weaving and spinning parties	2,251	2,014
Experimental Tannery	5,143	6,093
Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector	5,308	5,253
Examination charges	4,297	7,610
	1,110	689
Total	125,078	128,894

The net expenditure on the Industries Department rose from Rs. 1,05,624 to Rs. 1,10,807 or by Rs. 5,183.

Economic Development Board.

47. The Economic Development Board was constituted with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the several Development Departments and to secure non-official advice

Constitution and Meetings of the Board. in the development of the economic resources of the State and the establishment of new industries and the expansion of old ones.

The Board consists of 5 official and 7 non-official members. Four of the latter are elected by the members of the Legislative Council and three nominated by the Government. The members hold office for a period of three years. Four meetings were held during the year, one at Nagercoil and the other three at Trivandrum. The Board considered and disposed of 20 subjects in all.

48. The most important subjects considered by the Board and forming the subject of recommendations to the Government were the following:—

Work of the Board.

(i) The opening of an agricultural colony under the Land Colonisation Rules at Anakkarakandam near Vandanmettu, one thousand acres of land being made available by Government.

(ii) Prohibition of the assignment of reserved and unreserved grazing blocks.

(iii) Proposals for the development of salt manufacture.

(iv) Need for conducting an enquiry into the banking conditions in the State on the lines of the enquiry in British India.

(v) Reorganisation of the Economic Development Board.

(vi) Improvement of markets.

(vii) Construction of a road to connect Alleppey with the mainland.

(viii) Representation of the *punja* cultivators of Kuttanad on the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

The Board also reiterated its resolutions regarding the following:—

- (i) The appointment of a committee on paddy cultivation in Kuttanad.
- (ii) Survey of cottage industries.
- (iii) Enquiry into the conditions of factory industries.
- (iv) Minor irrigation works.

Some of the recommendations have been considered by the Government and orders passed. The rest are under consideration.

49. *The Travancore Economic Journal* was published under the auspices of the Board on payment of a subsidy of Rs. 750.

It was converted into a quarterly; and *Travancore Economic Journal*, during the year, 53 articles dealing mostly with agriculture, industries, co-operation and commerce appeared in the journal.

50. The expenditure on account of the Board amounted in 1104 to Rs. 4,545 against Rs. 3,636 in 1103, the increase being due to the payment of arrear claims of members for travelling allowance.

Joint Stock Companies.

Registrar.

Mr. K. Venkata Rao.

51. The number of companies registered during the year was 98, of which 90 were limited by shares, and 8 limited by guarantee, of which again 5 were charitable associations under Section 26 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, I of 1092. Seventy of the limited liability companies were public companies and the twenty others private companies. The number of the registrations during the year was the highest since 1095 M. E., in

*Number of
Companies.*

which year 101 companies were registered. The number and classification of the new companies according to their business are shown below:—

<i>Business.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Banking and loan	74
Transit and transport	5
Trading and manufacturing	9
Tea and other planting companies	4
Hotels, theatres and entertainments	1
Charitable associations	5
<hr/>	
Total	98
<hr/>	

The number of banking companies was the highest on record, the new companies registered during the previous years from 1100 being 1, 11, 14 and 66. The Tiruvalla taluk recorded the largest number of new registrations, and of new banks, Changanachery coming next. The three companies limited by guarantee were associations of motor owners formed for the purpose of conducting motor service and safeguarding their common interests. Of the five charitable associations, two were formed for the purpose of establishing schools and colleges, one was a communal organisation for the advancement of the Sambavars, one intended to aid and further the work of the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin, and the fifth was a Chamber of Commerce formed for promoting commerce, agriculture and manufacture in the State. The number of associations at work in 1104 was thus 25 against 20 in 1103. The largest flotations during the year were the Indian Citizens Bank, Ltd., Alwaye, and the Nayar Service Society Bank, Ltd., Changanachery, each with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. The Trivandrum Electric Company, Ltd., and the South Indian Theatres, Ltd., indicate new lines of joint stock enterprise in the State. All the new companies, except six banks and three other companies commenced business during the year. The total authorised capital of the companies

limited by shares registered during the year was Rs. 123 lakhs. The number of joint stock companies limited by shares at work at the close of the year was 308, of which 41 were private companies, against 221 companies, of which 21 were private, at the close of 1103. Inclusive of one *Nidhi*, viz., the Trivandrum Permanent Fund, Limited, there were 195 companies conducting banking business; most of them were also conducting *chitties*; and almost all of them worked profitably and declared good dividends. Fifty-four companies carried on trade and manufacture; tea and other planting companies numbered 47; and the remaining companies were engaged in diverse activities such as motor transport, rice and saw mills, and sugar and salt manufacture. The number of companies limited by guarantee, not being charitable associations, numbered 6 at the end of 1104 against 3 at the end of 1103.

52. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the 308 companies at work at the close of 1104 were

Rs. 7,10,24,000, Rs. 2,29,91,190 and

Total Capital. Rs. 1,27,14,840, respectively, against
Rs. 5,80,57,550, Rs. 1,97,28,135 and

Rs. 1,14,53,924, respectively, at the close of 1103. There was an increase of Rs. 10,95,718 and Rs. 6,60,802 under subscribed and paid-up capital, respectively, of all companies, of which banking companies alone contributed Rs. 9,54,690 and Rs. 4,93,860, respectively, planting companies following in the matter of increase of capital. The number of certified auditors at the end of the year was 27, of whom six held licenses without time limit and the others temporary certificates valid for two years.

53. No fresh prosecution was instituted during the year. The prosecution launched in 1102 against the Mar Thoma Rubber Company, Ltd., had not been disposed of

Prosecutions. and the question of its withdrawal on certain conditions was under consideration.

In the case against the Malayala Manorama Company, Ltd., the company was found guilty of all charges and penalties were

imposed for offences under Sections 74, 32 and 138 of Regulation I of 1092.

54. There were at the commencement of the year 69 companies established outside Travancore and having places of business inside the State. Six more com-

*Foreign Com-
panies.* panies opened places of business in the State during the year. Three of these

were insurance companies, two planting companies and one a trading concern. There were thus 75 companies of foreign incorporation working in the State at the end of the year. Thirty-six of these were incorporated in England, 22 in British India, 6 in Scotland, 5 in Colombo, 2 in Australia and one each in Germany, Switzerland, Hongkong and the United States of America. Twenty-three of these foreign companies were engaged in insurance business; 25 in tea and rubber planting; 15 in trading and manufacturing; 3 in mining; 4 in banking; 2 in navigation; and one each in railway, sugar manufacture and missionary work.

55. The receipts rose from Rs. 15,665 in 1103 to Rs. 19,062 in 1104 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 6,704 to Rs. 6,382. The net receipts of the department rose from Rs. 8,961 to Rs. 12,680.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Constitution of Societies.

Registrar. *Mr. R. Vaidyalingam Pillai, B. A., B. L.*

56. There were at the beginning of the year 1,688 co-operative societies. The number of societies registered during the year was 76. The registration of 26 societies

*Number and
Nature of Societies.* was cancelled in the course of the year.

There were therefore 1,738 societies on the register at the end of the year. Of these, 1,717 societies were working when the year ended, the

remaining 21, mostly registered towards the close of the year, not having started work. Of the total number of societies on the register, 295 societies were of limited liability and 1,443 societies of unlimited liability. There was on an average one society working for every 2,333 of the population of the State according to the last census. Classified according to the nature of work, there were 1 central bank, 1 central weaving society, 1 central institute, 16 taluk banks, 25 supervising unions, 1,377 agricultural societies and 296 non-agricultural societies working at the end of the year. As many as 1,641 of the societies did credit work alone; 27 combined credit with production and sale; 12 were distributive societies; and 6 were engaged in other types of co-operative work. Among the varied objects of non-credit work undertaken by societies may be mentioned poultry-farming, rural sanitation, education, sale of manures and execution of public works on contract. The largest number of societies was in the Tiruvalla taluk with 211 societies followed by Kottayam (126), Mavelikara (109), Changanachery (90), Pattanamitta (88), Shertallai (87) and Neyyattinkara (86). The number of societies organised on a communal basis rose from 738 to 746, of which 196 were composed of Nayars, 139 of Christians, and 117 of Cheramars. Twenty communal societies were newly registered during the year against 50 in the previous year. The number of societies for the depressed classes was 224 in 1103; but with the cancellation of the registration of 6 societies and the registration of one society, the number fell to 219 at the close of 1104.

57. The total number of individual members in all societies together increased from 177,824 to 196,078, or by 18,254.

The percentage of the number of members

Membership. to the total population was 4·9 against 4·4 in 1103, and 2·1 in 1927-28 in the

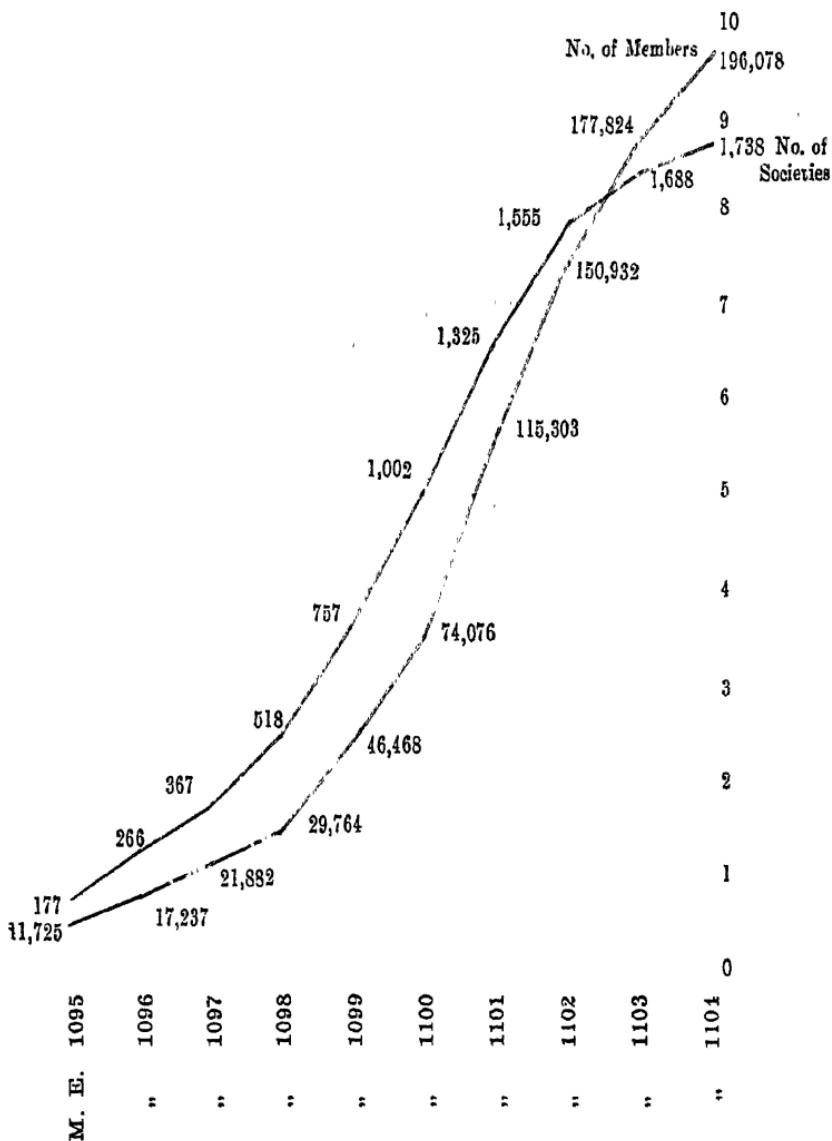
Madras Presidency. The membership in agricultural societies rose from 141,626 to 152,535 and in non-agricultural societies from 35,440 to 42,433. The average membership per society was 116 in 1104 against 109 in 1103. That every community has a correct appreciation of the benefits of the

PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN NUMBER
OF SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.

Note:-

1. Each square with a blue straight line and figures denoting the number of members in co-operative societies represents 20,000.

2. Each square with a red straight line and figures denoting the number of societies represents 200.



co-operative movement is evident from the fact that the increase in the membership has been shared by almost every community. In numerical strength, the members belonged to the various communities in the following order, *viz.*, Nayars, Christians, Ezhavas, Cheramars and Brahmins; and their percentages to the total number of members were 35, 25, 14, 5 and 3, respectively. In point of occupation, 90,736 members were agriculturists, 64,547 non-agriculturists, and 26,867 derived their income partly from agriculture and partly from other sources. Artisans numbered 11,491. There was a substantial increase in the number of women members, whose total strength rose from 19,507 to 23,893. One in every eight members was a woman.

Finances.

58. The finances of co-operative societies comprise share capital, deposits, reserve fund and loans. The total share capital in all societies together amounted to *Share Capital.* Rs. 26.73 lakhs* against Rs. 21.55 lakhs in 1103. The increase was Rs. 5.18 lakhs or 24 per cent. The agricultural societies contributed Rs. 18.15 lakhs, the non-agricultural societies Rs. 7.79 lakhs and the Central Bank Rs. 0.79 lakh. The average paid-up share capital per society was Rs. 1,581 against Rs. 1,326 in 1103.

59. The total receipts under deposits rose from Rs. 11.13 lakhs to Rs. 17.50 lakhs and the disbursements also increased from Rs. 8.97 lakhs to Rs. 14.07 lakhs. The *Deposits.* deposits from members and non-members contributed to the increase. Of the total deposits, 53 per cent. was in the Central Bank, 17 per cent. in agricultural societies and 31 per cent. in non-agricultural societies.

*The amounts are in British currency for all transactions of societies.

60. The total reserve fund of all societies together was Rs. 2·99 lakhs at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rs. 13,316 was added to the funds from the undisposed Reserve Fund. of profits. The actual total was thus Rs. 3·12 lakhs against Rs. 2·27 lakhs in 1103. As a result of the audit of the accounts of the societies for the year ending Edavam 1104, a further sum of Rs. 1,13,527 is proposed to be credited to the fund, thus bringing up the total to Rs. 4·26 lakhs. Of the reserve, Rs. 1·85 lakhs is invested outside and Rs. 1·27 lakhs has to be invested as directed in the audit proceedings.

61. The number of loans issued during the year was 70,866 against 57,145 in 1103 and the aggregate amount advanced was Rs. 36·06 lakhs against Rs. 25·67 lakhs in 1103. The rise in the number of loans and in the amounts lent was shared by the agricultural and non-agricultural societies and the Central Bank. The purposes of the loans were, as in the past, payment of prior debts, trade, cultivation, education, purchase of raw materials, construction of houses, etc. Amongst the loans for productive purposes disbursed by the primary societies, the largest amounts were for trade, agriculture, building and repairing houses, purchase of land, purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs and other necessaries of life. Amongst non-productive loans, payment of prior debts formed the chief ground. Loans not exceeding Rs. 50 constituted, as usual, the bulk of the transactions. The majority of the loans were issued on the joint and several responsibility of the borrower and one or more other members standing as sureties. About fifty per cent. of the loans were for periods exceeding one year but less than two years. In the case of agricultural societies, there was some improvement in the collection of dues and the arrears formed 28·7 per cent. of the demand against 29·6 per cent. in 1103 under principal and 31·37 against 35·3 under interest. In non-agricultural societies, the fall in arrears was more appreciable being from 36·2 per cent. to 25·7 per cent. under principal and from 41·1 to 31·6 under interest. The unfavourable seasonal conditions prevented

better results in the clearing of arrears by agricultural societies.

62. The working capital constitutes the resources of co-operative societies and consists of the share capital, loans, deposits and the reserve fund. The aggregate working capital of the societies increased from Rs. 42.59 lakhs to Rs. 52.76

Working Capital. lakhs or by Rs. 10.17 lakhs or by 24 per cent. The average working capital per society was Rs. 3,120 in 1104 against Rs. 2,621 in 1103. The Central Bank contributed 23 per cent. of the working capital; non-agricultural societies 29 per cent.; and agricultural societies 48 per cent.

Working of Societies.

63. This institution continued to be the only central financing organisation in the co-operative field. The number of individual members rose from 758 to 1,110 and of society members from 588 to 626.

The Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The aggregate paid-up share capital rose from Rs. 62,254 to Rs. 77,960, which represented only a fifth of the subscribed

capital, such disparity being due mostly to the fact that the Bank did not make any further call for instalments of share money. The working capital of the Bank increased from Rs. 9.08 lakhs to Rs. 11.31 lakhs. The fixed and current deposits in the Bank rose from Rs. 5.95 lakhs to Rs. 7.97 lakhs, of which members contributed Rs. 2.94 lakhs and non-members Rs. 5.04 lakhs. The reserve fund of primary societies invested in the Bank during the year was Rs. 20,239, thus raising the total of such investment to Rs. 83,006. The supervision fund amounted to Rs. 8,128. The Bank issued during the year 414 loans amounting to Rs. 4.18 lakhs against 296 loans for Rs. 3.12 lakhs in 1103. Of this, 133 loans amounting to Rs. 2.18 lakhs were advanced to societies, including taluk banks, and 281 loans amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs to

individual members. The outstandings at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7.72 lakhs of which Rs. 34,107 was overdue. The increase in the loan transactions was higher with individual members than society members. The arrears under principal and under interest were 11.1 and 9.5 respectively, against 19.5 and 14.7, respectively, in 1103, showing a perceptible improvement in the collection work. The net profit which accrued to the Bank during the year ending Edavam 1104 was Rs. 21,524 against Rs. 12,768 in the previous year. The reserve fund would, with the sum directed to be added by the audit order, amount to Rs. 23,381. This is invested in Government Pro-notes and in the Post Office. The surpluses amounting to Rs. 2,87,312 were invested with the Government on the concessional terms detailed in the Report for 1103. An Inspector of the department was placed free at the disposal of the Bank.

64. One taluk bank was registered during the year and the number of such banks was 16 at the end of the year. The taluk banks too, like the Central Bank, did

Taluk Banks. business both with individuals and societies.

Thirteen of these banks issued 74 loans for Rs. 54,450 to affiliated societies, against 36 loans for Rs. 29,350 in 1103. They were partly financed from the Central Bank which advanced to them 41 loans for Rs. 92,000. They advanced 2,495 loans aggregating to Rs. 4.18 lakhs against 1,234 loans for Rs. 1.41 lakhs in 1103. The tendency for the taluk banks to compete with primary societies by increasing the loan transactions to individuals was more pronounced during the year ; and in the interests of the movement they should function primarily as connecting links between the Central Bank and the primary credit societies. The membership of the taluk banks comprised 485 societies and 6,080 individuals ; their aggregate working capital amounted to Rs. 5.83 lakhs ; the reserve fund was Rs. 17,462 ; and a net profit of Rs. 32,748 was earned by them on a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.45 lakhs.

65. The number of urban banks increased by two, one by new registration and the other by the conversion of a primary society. Their number was thus 10 at the *Urban Banks*. end of the year. They had a total membership of 5,497 and a total working capital of Rs. 2·28 lakhs. Loans numbering 1,864 and aggregating in value to Rs. 1·84 lakhs were issued by them and a net profit of Rs. 17,142 was earned. Their reserve funds amounted to Rs. 12,933 and their paid-up share capital to Rs. 1·43 lakhs.

66. The number of agricultural societies working during the year was 1,377 and they had 152,535 members. They had a total working capital of Rs. 27·09 lakhs and *Agricultural Societies.* their reserve funds amounted to Rs. 3·02 lakhs.

67. There were 313 non-agricultural societies with an aggregate membership of 42,433. Their working capital was Rs. 14·36 lakhs and the total of their *Non-Agricultural Societies.* reserve funds Rs. 1·01 lakhs.

68. The number of distributive or consumers' societies working at the end of the year was 12; the four societies registered in 1103 started work only in 1104 and the only *Consumers' Societies.* society registered in the latter year did not start work. Four of them were school societies. These twelve societies purchased articles to the aggregate value of Rs. 1·31 lakhs and sold for Rs. 1·40 lakhs. The Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society, which during the year made purchases for Rs. 1·02 lakhs and sales for Rs. 1·10 lakhs and earned a gross profit of Rs. 6,124, continued to maintain its leading position among this class of societies. Among rural societies, 14 combined distribution with credit; and they made purchases for Rs. 98,924 and sales for Rs. 1,07,103, more than 40 per cent. of the transactions being by the Trikkadavur Co-operative Society.

69. The progress of the co-operative movement amongst depressed and backward classes is exhibited in the subjoined statement :—
Societies for Depressed and Backward Classes.

Name of class.	No. of working societies.		No. of members.	
	1103.	1104.	1103.	1104.
Arayas	..	24	25	1,770
Valans	..	43	43	2,624
Coast Christians (fishermen)	..	24	27	1,851
Cheramars	..	121	117	7,625
Samlavars	..	19	21	1,635
Total	...	231	233	15,505
				16,516

Working capital.		Reserve fund.		Net profit.	
1103.	1104.	1103.	1104.	1103.	1104.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,715	30,312	1,314	1,673	1,991	3,299
21,217	27,505	1,857	2,569	1,040	2,207
21,067	19,796	3,059	5,886	1,450	2,996
13,218	53,937	3,641	5,502	1,917	1,245
12,009	11,088	1,095	1,178	...	...
1,11,229	1,81,638	13,969	19,808	6,398	12,717

It has been the policy of the department to insist upon societies being worked efficiently and honestly. To societies among the depressed classes the department has been directing special attention in this respect, for among them capable

co-operators are not as numerous as could be desired and failure of societies would mean disaster to the members whose economic resources are limited and would irretrievably arrest the progress of the movement among them. With the co-operation of the officers of the Fisheries Department, the Vala societies were working fairly satisfactorily ; the newer societies of coast fishermen had been able to secure good workers and one society undertook co-operative house-building ; the registration of five societies for Cheramars had to be cancelled ; the work of the group secretaries appointed for the societies for Cheramars covered 42 societies and resulted in a substantial reduction of arrears under loans, an increase in the paid-up share capital and general augmentation of the volume of transactions ; the fall in the membership of the societies for Sambavars was due to the removal of unpunctual and irregular members from the societies.

70. There were 36 Government servants' credit societies with a total membership of 5,268 and working capital amounting to Rs. 1·61 lakhs. There were five teachers'

Other Societies. societies with a membership of 312 and a working capital of Rs. 7,070. Thirty-one artisans' societies with a membership of 1,875 were working during the year ; besides these, 9,616 artisans were members of ordinary societies. Four societies of Municipal employés were working during the year, and the number of members in them was 552. There were three societies of factory employés ; the one connected with the Punalur Paper Mills was languishing owing to slackening of the work in the factory ; the second was of the employés of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd. ; the third was on the Chittadi estate and it was also running a store branch. The five societies, which collected grain both as share instalments and deposits and transacted business both in grain and money, were only in the experimental stage. One society at Oachira conducted an English middle school and another at Ayirur an Ayurveda School. The Trivandrum Government Press Employés' Co-operative Society had a benefit fund branch ; the Excise Employés' Co-operative Benefit Fund, Ltd., had 664 members and a share capital of Rs. 3,584.

71. The Travancore Co-operative Institute and 25 local supervising unions were working throughout the year. The former is a federation of the local unions,

Supervising Unions. all of which except one were affiliated to it. The Institute continued to publish a Malayalam journal on co-operation,

arranged for the inspection of 10 local unions, and considered schemes for better organising the sale of pepper, the conduct of a training class for co-operative workers, and the establishment of a printing press. Under the auspices of the Institute, the International Co-operators' day was celebrated, the function at the Capital being presided over by the Dewan. One of the supervising unions registered in 1102 had not started work. Of the 1,653 societies working within the jurisdiction of the 25 working unions, 1,468 societies had been affiliated to the respective unions. The total receipts of the unions, including the Government grant of Rs. 3,424, amounted to Rs. 19,794 and the expenditure was Rs. 20,931. Though the contribution from societies towards the supervision fund was more than double that in the previous year, the unions had to depend on the subvention from Government to avoid a greater deficit.

72. The work of the department in co-ordination with the Agricultural, Industries and Public Works Departments was satisfactory. Though at a conference of

Departmental Co-ordination. Agricultural officers it was agreed that demonstration work should be attempted under the auspices of co-operative societies,

the paucity of leisured workers and genuine farmers on the societies has resulted in five societies alone conducting demonstrations, seven alone acting as commission agents for the sale of manure and eight alone maintaining seed bulls. The Nanjinad Agricultural Society, Nagercoil, gradually extended its business and enabled the Government to retire from the direct sale of manure in that region. An industrial loan was granted to a co-operative society of artisans at Changanacherry. Weaving institutions conducted by co-operative societies were awarded grants-in-aid. Eleven societies obtained contracts for works from the Public Works and Maramat Departments to the value of Rs. 24,565, and the works undertaken by seven of them were

completed during the year. The sinking of wells, the construction and maintenance of roads and the improvement of irrigation tanks were the various kinds of work undertaken by societies. The Fishery Inspector and staff at Vaikam and the staff of the Fishery Continuation Schools did good work by inspecting societies and otherwise helping them. No fresh leases for *taungya* cultivation were granted by the Forest Department to co-operative societies during the year.

73. *Chitties*, which are a popular mode of investment in this country and which have become almost a regular adjunct to the banking companies registered in recent

Miscellaneous. years under the Companies Regulation, have

also been taken up by co-operative societies.

During the year, 166 societies were conducting *chitties* against 105 in the previous year ; and the custom under which the foreman appropriates the collections for the second instalment has led to an increase in the share capital of these societies acting as foremen of the *chitties*. The National Health Welfare League Co-operative Society, Kuzhittura, conducted a free dispensary for the poor. The St. Antony's Co-operative Society at Quilon built a colony of 22 houses in an area destroyed by fire. An agricultural loan for the rebuilding of the houses of a fishing village at Quilon was sanctioned to a co-operative society. For the improvement of the housing conditions in Narikulam Cheri in South Travancore, the Government have sanctioned another agricultural loan to cover the cost of acquiring ten acres of land for house sites. Two societies conducted night schools ; 16 societies maintained reading rooms ; 10 societies managed private aided schools ; 91 societies acted as arbitrators of disputes among their members ; 13 societies arranged for the soaking of cocoanut husks to help the members in making coir yarn ; and seven societies acted as vendors for the sale of Revenue and Court Fee Stamps. Fifty-seven societies had introduced *kettutengu* deposits under which cocoanut palms were earmarked and handed over to the societies, the value of the produce being treated as fixed deposits for stipulated periods. Mention should also be made of the Trivandrum Hindu Vanita Sangham, composed exclusively of women, which conducted a weaving institute and arranged to buy, stock and distribute paddy for

husking to the women who daily flock in hundreds from the suburbs of the capital to eke out a precarious livelihood by this business, with the intention of affording them more wholesome environments and better terms.

74. All the 1,717 working societies were audited during the year. Of these, 738 were audited by the 19 Inspectors, 707 by Supervisors of Unions and 272 by non-official co-operators who were willing to do the work. The Registrar inspected 85 societies and the Inspectors 842 societies.

*Audit and
Inspection.*

No fees are levied for the audit of societies.

75. The cost to Government of working the Co-operative Societies Regulation rose from Rs. 50,018 to Rs. 50,978.

This works out to an average of Rs. 29·1 per society against Rs. 29·6 in 1103. The expenditure incurred by the societies themselves was Rs. 1,25,348 against Rs. 83,528 in 1103.

*Cost of working
the Co-operative
Societies Regula-
tion.*

Factories.

76. There were 165 factories at the end of 1104 against 157 in 1103. Of these, 41 were in the Trivandrum Division, 63 in the Quilon Division, 8 in the Kottayam Division and 53 in the Devicolam Division. Fifty-two factories in the Devicolam Division were engaged in the manufacture of black tea and one in the curing of cardamoms. The remaining 112 factories in the other Divisions were engaged in the manufacture of soda-water, bricks, tiles, coir yarn, coir matting, tea, rubber, paper, steel goods, furniture, matches, cotton cloths, the extraction of cocoanut oil, minerals, milling rice, husking paddy and printing. Of the factories, 7 were worked by water-power, 13 by electricity, 29 by steam, 25 by oil, 50 by gas and the remaining 41 by manual labour.

77. The total number of hands employed in all the factories together was 14,465, including 2,141 women and 3,394 children. The average daily wages ranged from four annas to two rupees. The duration of work varied from eight to twelve hours

*Labour Condi-
tions.*

a day. The District Magistrates and the Medical Officers inspected the factories within their respective jurisdictions. Building accommodation and sanitary arrangements were generally satisfactory.

Patents and Designs.

Controller. *Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar, B. A.*

78. Eight patents in respect of the following inventions were sealed during the year :—

(i) Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of rubber articles ; particularly adapted to the manufacture of small articles of india-rubber such as tobacco pouches, bathing caps and the like.

(ii) Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of rubber articles.

(iii) Method for the production of rubber goods directly from latex.

(iv) Process of and apparatus for drying and withering of tea in course of manufacture.

(v) Method for the production of articles substantially made of organic materials from aqueous dispersions containing the said organic materials.

(vi) A preparation for the prevention and treatment of diseases in rubber, tea and other trees.

(vii) John Kuriyan's improved amphibian tractor plough.

(viii) Wind Vane type of brake for use in connection with runners used on aerial ropes, wires or rails.

Of the above, one patent, *viz.*, John Kuriyan's improved amphibian tractor plough, was granted to Mr. P. John Kuriyan, a Travancorean.

79. No designs were registered during the year.

80. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,150 against Rs. 1,796 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 300, the same as in 1103.

CHAPTER IX.

BUILDINGS, COMMUNICATIONS AND IRRIGATION.

Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer. *Mr. Alfred Vipan, M. I. C. E.*

Mr. Alfred Vipan was in charge of the department throughout the year, except for a period of three months and nine days from the 21st Kumbham 1104, when he was on leave, during which period Mr. V. Arunachalam Aiyar, B. A., B. E., M. E., Executive Engineer, officiated as Chief Engineer.

Personnel. *General.* 2. The year was one of unprecedented activity for the department, the expenditure beating all previous record, and considerable progress having been made on a number of capital works such as the Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme, the Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme and the Neendakara bridge. Including the expenditure of Rs. 15·33 lakhs on these capital works, and of Rs. 1·87 lakhs on contribution works, the total expenditure was Rs. 59·20 lakhs, that is, about fifty per cent. more than the outlay of 1103. The powers of the Chief Engineer and of the members of the executive staff of the department were revised and enhanced with effect from the 1st Medam 1104, with a view to afford better facilities for the prompt execution of works and secure a reduction in the volume of correspondence by the delegation of powers to the head of the department and the Division and Sub-Division Officers in regard to administrative approval for works and technical sanction to estimates. The P. W. D. Code was taken up for revision, and a special officer appointed for the purpose. The temporary office of Electrical Engineer was made permanent by the addition of one Executive Engineer of the

second grade to the permanent establishment with effect from the 10th Mithunam 1104.

3. The total grant and outlay under all heads relating to the Public Works Department for the year 1104 were Rs. 64,14,214

and Rs. 57,29,506, respectively, against

Grant and Outlay. Rs. 45,38,756 and Rs. 38,41,421, respectively in 1103. The outlay fell short of

the grant by Rs. 6,84,708. Of this,

Rs. 1,16,740 was under ordinary works, Rs. 4,14,419 under capital works not charged to revenue and the balance was distributed under several heads. The lapse of grant under ordinary works was due to the delay in the receipt of materials ordered for the electrification of Government offices and buildings in Trivandrum; and under capital works it was due partly to the short expenditure on the Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme and partly to the non-receipt by the contractor of some iron materials for the Neendakara bridge, ordered from abroad. The following statement compares the outlay during the year with that during 1103 in respect of the various service heads, the expenditure on works and repairs being shown separately :—

Service Heads.	Works		Repairs		Total	
	1103.		1104.		1103.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Buildings including Military and Anchal works	4,70,102	5,71,844	1,59,441	1,06,298	6,29,547	7,38,142
2. Communications ...	12,47,151	12,24,888	3,06,974	2,53,517	21,54,128	25,80,463
3. Miscellaneous Public Improvements	63,192	52,436	50,117	50,674	12,799	1,63,166
4. Irrigation - Protective	1,11,462	65,383	25,404	18,956	1,23,860	81,511
5. Irrigation - Revenue-protective	"	"	"	"	"	"
(a) Capital "	8,343	16,5	"	"	8,413	17,553
(b) Revenue "	22,428	18,876	57,500	38,042	70,937	71,898
Total ...	19,22,081	23,29,362	11,92,140	12,49,683	41,15,130	55,79,045

Service Heads	Works		Repairs		Total	
	1103	1104	1103	1104	1103	1104
6. Total Palace ...	5,924	...	1,878	5,011	10,102	5,111
7. Benares Sarnam ...	1,453	...	...	...	1,453	...
Total of Works and Repairs ...	19,29,358	23,20,362	11,07,327	12,51,791	31,26,085	35,84,156
8. Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	70,250	1,02,602
9. Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	4,78,030	5,08,178
10. Capital expenditure not charged to revenue ...	...	...	...	...	1,60,447	15,29,581
11. Working expenses of Trivandrum Electric Installation ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629
Gross Outlay ...	...	...	...	...	38,41,421	37,29,506
12. Suspense Heads ...	...	...	...	...	-96,121	21,681
Deduct from 5 or above, receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	...	...	17,240	6,585
Do. from 10 above. Do. Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,790
Net Outlay for the year ...	...	...	...	...	37,27,760	37,32,803

4. The total outlay on the construction of buildings was Rs. 5,71,644, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 12,766 spent on Anchal capital works and of *Buildings*. Rs. 44,196 on Military works. The total expenditure on the construction and maintenance of, and repairs to, buildings rose from Rs. 6,29,547 in 1103 to Rs. 7,38,142 in 1104. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs increased by only Rs. 7,053, while that on original works increased by Rs. 1,01,542. Leaving out of account the expenditure on Anchal and Military buildings, the outlay on original construction was highest in the Trivandrum Division, where Rs. 1,21,814 out of the total of Rs. 5,23,182 was spent; but the other Divisions shared in the building programme to a much greater extent than in the previous year. The heaviest expenditure was, as usual, incurred on educational buildings, *viz.* Rs. 1,60,678; but the Public Works, Medical and Sanitary, Land Revenue and Excise Departments also came in for an increasing share. Amongst

the important works completed during the year were the extension to the Science College, Trivandrum, the new Women's College, Taikad, and the English High School, Nagercoil. Among the more important works in progress may be mentioned the residential quarters for the Commissioner, Devicolam, the Revenue staff, Peermade, and the Excise Officers and staff at Mundakayam and Tamaracolam, the Munsiff's Court, Adur, and the English High School for Girls, Mavelikara.

5. The Government have long recognised the importance of good communications and the need for their steady development. The phenomenal development of motor transport in the State has led to the elaboration of a programme for widening the old highways to suit modern requirements, the allotment of increased maintenance grants and the introduction of new modes of road surfacing. The progress achieved in the direction of improving communications could be judged from the annually increasing expenditure on them and the annual increase of the road mileage in the State. In 1099, the total outlay on communications was Rs. 14·22 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·81 lakhs were spent on works and Rs. 7·41 lakhs on repairs or maintenance, and it formed 63 per cent. of the total expenditure on public works. In 1103, the total outlay was Rs. 21·54 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·47 lakhs were spent on works and Rs. 9·07 lakhs on repairs, and the percentage had also risen to 69. During 1104, the total expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 25,80,405 and represented 72 per cent. of the gross outlay on works and repairs under all service heads. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 16,24,888 was devoted to construction and of Rs. 9,55,517 to repairs. The expenditure on communications during 1104 constituted more than 10 per cent. of the total general revenue receipts of the year and its incidence per head of the population was about eighteen chackrams. Of the total expenditure, 34 per cent. was incurred in the Alwaye Division, 24 per cent. in the Kottayam Division, 20 per cent. in the Quilon Division, 13 per cent. in the Trivandrum Division and 9 per cent. in the Nagercoil Division. The longest and most important road

under construction was the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road estimated to cost Rs. 14·26 lakhs, inclusive of the cost of metalling it so as to render it fit for motor traffic. Carefully aligned and designed with good gradients, with bridges capable of taking the heaviest motor lorries, this new trunk ghat road will on completion facilitate the trade of the planting districts flowing to the backwaters and the Cochin Harbour. The total length of roads newly opened was 48 miles and of roads improved 282 miles. Conversion of traces and foot-paths into roads fit for wheeled traffic and the carrying out of needed improvements to existing roads and bridges as well as the opening of new roads represented the directions in which the expansion of communications took place. The year witnessed the completion of several important roads, bridges and culverts. The following statement furnishes particulars of the length of communications of various kinds maintained during the years 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103 and 1104:—

Communications.	Length in miles during				
	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104
Main roads	...	2,872	2,874	3,055	3,085
Village roads	...	1,246	1,204	1,141	1,165
Traces	...	482	486	494	502
Canals	...	205	205	216	221
Total	...	4,805	4,769	4,906	4,973
					4,852

The total length of the land and water communications maintained by the Public Works Department during the year was 4,852 miles or 0·6 mile for every square mile in the State, or one mile if the inhabited area is alone taken into account.

This does not include the backwaters and the navigable rivers. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 240 per mile of main roads, Rs. 37 for village roads, Rs. 28 for traces, and Rs. 245 for canals. The increase of motor traffic on the arterial roads necessitated an enhancement of the maintenance grant which was revised in the case of the Main Southern Road so as to admit not only of the repairs from time to time but of complete re-metalling of the entire length once in two years.

6. The Government alone are responsible for all the roads in Travancore. Within the past few years, however, a few of the Municipal Councils have taken over *Ryots' Roads.* the maintenance of non-arterial roads within their jurisdiction, on payment by Government of grants on a sliding scale by which after a period of five years the grants will cease altogether. Private enterprise too has voluntarily come forward to help the Government in the matter of opening new lines of communications. There is a system of "ryots' roads" under which the roads are opened by the people themselves, the department merely advising alignments and constructing bridges and culverts. The roads, if satisfactory, are subsequently taken over and maintained by the Government, who assume the lands covered by the roads on payment of nominal compensation and record them as *poramboke*. Delay in the demarcation and survey of such roads having impeded their formal vesting in the Government, a special staff has been employed on the work in the Pattanamitta taluk. Government allot funds from the general revenues of the State for financing the construction and maintenance of roads. In view of the control of roads having long vested in Government, the existing road system of the State is well co-ordinated within the State itself and is so connected with the systems of the adjacent Madras Presidency and the Cochin State as to carry traffic without a break in continuity. There are main arterial roads throughout the length and breadth of the State to which are linked a net-work of subsidiary and feeder roads. The road system also connects up with internal waterways and ports. They have further been constructed so as to open up and serve important planting areas and industrial centres.

7. The expenditure on bridges and culverts amounted in 1104 to Rs. 2,96,925, excluding the capital outlay on the bridge across the Neendakara bar ; and, of Bridges. this amount, all except Rs. 1,697 was spent on works. Among those which were completed during the year, the bridges across the Todupuzha river at Pulikalkadavu, on the road from Parur to Vadakekara and across the Minachil river at Illikkal crossing, the Suppan Chetty bridge over Shencotta-Pambli-Patnam road and the reconstruction of the Kalpalakadavu bridge were the most important. The floods of Mithunam 1104 slightly damaged the low level bridge across the Minachil river on the Lalam-Ponkunnam road which was under construction and almost completed, and the bridge in course of construction across the Manimala river at Vallankulam on the Tiruvalla-Kozhenchery road. An Assistant Engineer was on special duty for the investigation of the condition of bridges generally. The bridge across the Neendakara bar under construction by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., consists of 39 spans of 33 feet 6 inches each and one lift span of 30 feet 3 inches. Foot-paths are provided on either side of the central roadway and wooden decking is to be provided for the whole bridge which is of steel and iron.

8. The sanctioned estimate for the Trivandrum Water Works Scheme amounts to Rs. 52·59 lakhs. The amount spent on the Project during 1104 was Rs. 8,56,645.

Trivandrum Water Works. The acquisition of lands required for the main gravitation line from the head-works at Aruvikkara and for the reservoir, filtering basin, etc., at Vellayambalam and some items of preliminary works proceeded apace throughout the year. The plane table survey of the distribution area in the town was finished. The chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water in the Karamanai river at the site of the works was continued. The supply of cast-iron pipes was completed and the pipes were transported to the main track. Arrangements were made for the trenching works and laying and jointing the pipes and the permanent and temporary buildings near the site of the dam were taken in hand. A new road about one mile in length was constructed to facilitate

the transportation of pipes and the supply of tools and plant. The tree-growth in the impounding basin was auctioned and some blasting work was done on the foundation trench of the portion of the dam to be started.

9. The sanctioned estimate for the scheme, exclusive of land compensation for the Power House site, was Rs. 4,10,800 and the estimate was almost completely worked out during the year except for two *Trivandrum Electric Supply.* out of the 26 miles of the overhead mains. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,04,811. The net revenue for the last five months of the year during which alone there was regular supply was Rs. 10,170. The generating plant at the Power House consists of three 110 B. H. P. "Mirrlees" Diesel Engines of the air injection type coupled to 81·5 K. V. A. three phase "Metrvic" alternators generating at 3,300 volts 50 cycles. The engine room provides space also for a fourth set of double the capacity of each of the existing sets. For purposes of power distribution, the town is divided into three areas, each having a concentrated power load and distributed lighting load, the sub-stations being at the Power House, near the Government Press and near the P. W. D. Workshops; three more sub-stations are in progress, viz., at Poojapura, Kowdiyar Hill and Vellayambalam. One hundred and ninety-one private consumers and 62 Government buildings and Palaces were supplied with electricity before the close of the year. There were besides 893 street lights. The power is available since the beginning of the current year throughout day and night. There was only one accident; and three interruptions in the supply occurred during the year.

10. An estimate for Rs. 66,800 was sanctioned for establishing a telephone exchange and connecting all the important Government offices in Trivandrum. Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Exchange building and arrangements were made for the supply of the materials. The Exchange provides for a switch-board

capable of connecting one hundred subscribers for the present, and there is to be a sub-exchange in the Huzur Office to connect the various offices held in the Public Offices building.

11. As in previous years, the sinking of new wells and the repairs to tanks and *chiras* with a view to the supply of good drinking water formed one of the activities of the department. The outlay on the construction of new wells or the completion of old ones was Rs. 10,202 and their maintenance cost Rs. 2,813, the expenditure being distributed over thirty-two separate works mostly in non-municipal areas.

12. The free ferries conducted by the Government, with the provision of *junggars* for the transport of motor cars and buses on the river and canal crossings on the trunk roads which have not yet been bridged, cost during the year Rs. 41,981, of which Rs. 38,977 were spent on the maintenance of the boats and the wages of the boatmen and the balance on the supply of new boats. The demand for more ferries has been generously met during the last three or four years.

13. The restoration and efficient maintenance of protective irrigation works continued to engage the attention of the P. W. D.

Protective Irrigation. The total outlay on account of such works during 1104 was only Rs. 84,541 against Rs. 1,29,866 in 1103 and the budget grant of Rs. 1,43,604. Except in the Kottayam Division, there was a fall in the expenditure in all the P. W. Divisions. Many of the projected works in the Quilon Division could not be proceeded with owing to the early setting in of the monsoon. The restoration of 49 tanks in the Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara taluks was investigated and estimates therefor were prepared. Improvements to 18 tanks were completed in these two taluks. Three tanks in the old Vilavankod and five tanks in the old Eranial taluk were taken up for restoration and the works in progress during the previous year were completed. Under the Tank Restoration Scheme in the Shencotta taluk isolated tanks in the Hariharanadi upper

minor basin, the Klangad Valiakulam and the tanks in the Neeliammanar basin were completed. A sum of Rs. 11,898 was spent in South Travancore for the restoration and repairs of channels and tanks. The total expenditure on protective irrigation chargeable to revenue, including adjusted charges and the expenditure on establishment and tools and plant in 1104, was Rs. 1,31,878, against Rs. 1,90,417 in 1103.

14. The Kodayar Irrigation System is the most important irrigation work in the State. The gross total up to the end of the year under capital account stood at

Kodayar Irrigation System. Rs. 86·23 lakhs. A capital expenditure of Rs. 1,120 was incurred during the year to clear old liabilities. The receipts from the sale of tank beds, etc., which go to reduce the capital outlay on the Scheme amounted to Rs. 5,465, the result being a net credit of Rs. 4,345 to the capital account. The net total under capital account at the end of the year was Rs. 79·85 lakhs. The gross revenue from the system amounted to Rs. 1,67,925 or a little over two per cent. on the gross capital outlay. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 71,898 and the net revenue was therefore Rs. 1,16,869 against Rs. 1,77,983 in 1103, which was less than one-half per cent. on the net outlay. The rainfall was satisfactory for irrigation, and the level of water in the Pechipara reservoir stood at 4'00 when the Left Bank Channel was closed on the 1st Meenam 1104. The South-West monsoon was so bountiful that the reservoir surplussed on the 24th Mithunam 1104. A total length of 322 miles of irrigation channels was maintained within the System and the area of assessed lands which had the benefit of water from the Kodayar reservoir during 1104 was 54,833 acres.

15. The expenditure on establishment of all classes amounted to Rs. 5,08,478 against Rs. 4,78,030 in 1103. The cost of

Establishment. establishment was thus 12·12 per cent. of the gross outlay of Rs. 41·95 lakhs (excluding that on capital account not charged to revenue) and 11·60 per cent. on the gross outlay including contribution works involving Rs. 1,87,083, against 12·98 per cent,

and 12·68 per cent., respectively, in 1103. This percentage is the lowest on record and shows that a maximum quantity of work has been turned out by the staff sanctioned for the department.

16. The total amount of revenue collected from all sources was Rs. 5,80,293 against Rs. 4,24,423 in 1103, or an increase of 37 per cent. The year was thus a record year not only in respect of expenditure but of revenue also. The increase was mainly under tolls, rent on buildings and navigation receipts, tolls contributing most. The collections under tolls on roads and bridges amounted to Rs. 4,24,267 against Rs. 3,06,882 in 1103, though the number of tollgates was 14, as in 1103. Royalty on water power is a new source of revenue and brought in Rs. 7,893 during the year.

Maramat Department.

Maramat Engineer. Mr. M. S. Doraswami Aiyangar,
B.A., B.E., M.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.).

17. The scope of the Maramat Department is restricted to works connected with *Devaswoms* (religious institutions), *Oottupuras* (feeding houses) *Satrams* (rest-houses), other charitable institutions, and palaces. The department also exercises technical supervision over the Palace Panivakai (works) Department.

18. The total grant on account of Government Maramat works was Rs. 1,13,000 and the outlay during the year on such works amounted to Rs. 1,03,971. The *Maramat Works* major portion of the expenditure was on Proper buildings like palaces and *satrams* outside Trivandrum. A portable pumping set with accessories was purchased during the year for draining tanks.

19. The total grant for Devaswom Maramat works was Rs. 2,80,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,73,409. The expenditure on Major *Devaswoms* amounted to Rs. 2,55,862 and contributions for the improvement of Minor *Devaswoms* were made to the extent of Rs. 17,547. Besides the above expenditure from the Devaswom Fund, works to the value of Rs. 11,307 were carried out from the funds of Personal Deposit *Devaswoms* under the management of Government. Various works of renovation, reconstruction and repairs were carried out during the year.

20. The expenditure on account of the Maramat establishment amounted to Rs. 55,171, and that on works including those paid for from the Sripadam funds, amounted to *Cost of Establish-* Rs. 4,08,760, the percentage of establish-
ment charges being thus 13·5.

21. A redistribution of the territorial jurisdiction of the Maramat Circle and Section Offices was sanctioned during the year and brought into force from the 1st *Miscellaneous.* Chingam 1105, with a view to equalise, as far as possible, the work of the officers.

Among the *Devaswom* works undertaken and completed during the year may be mentioned the gilding of the *dhwajam* belonging to the Chengannur temple and the erection of the *dhwajams* at Vadivisvaram, Avanipuram, Tiruvarattukavu and the Siva and Vishnu temples at Vettikavala made of copper or bronze. The gilding was done by the amalgam process in use in the State from very ancient days and was carried out under the direct supervision of a Circle Officer of the department. The irrigation works in Kakur were transferred from the control of the Public Works to the Maramat Department and necessary repairs to the sluices and weirs and supply channels to the tank were started, fresh working plans being prepared in cancellation of unfinished parts of sanctioned estimates. The Maramat works in connection with the sexennial ceremony, the Murajapam in Vrischikam and Dhanu 1105, were entrusted to the department; and a sum of Rs. 11,260 was expended out of the estimate of Rs. 90,000.

22. The total outlay on public works, including railways and capital works, during 1104 was as *Expenditure on* detailed below :—

Public Works.

	Rs.
Buildings, communications, etc.	39,44,664
Protective irrigation	1,31,878
Maramat Department	1,59,122
Devaswom Maramat	2,73,409
Railways—Quilon-Trivandrum line	1,930
Do. construction	6,47,967
Do. surveys	15,005
Trivandrum Water Works	8,56,645
Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme	3,04,811
Bridge across the Neendakara Bar	3,71,563
Total ...	<u>66,62,994</u>

This does not include the expenditure incurred by the Municipal Councils out of their funds for certain public works in towns.

Railways.

*Railway Engineer and Adviser to
Government on Railways.*

Mr. G. Marini.

23. The plans and estimates for extension of the metre-gauge line from Chackai to Tampanur and the construction of a Central Station having been sanctioned,

Railway Extension. tenders were invited for the work, the contracts settled and construction commenced. More than a third of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 19,15,000 was incurred during the year. The lands required for the line were acquired except for a few bits needed for road diversion. Permanent way materials and girders were arranged to be got down and the Forest Department undertook and began the supply of the hard-wood sleepers.

24. The field work of the survey of the Trippunitura-Neriamangalam line was completed during the year. The project estimates and plans for the Quilon-Ernarailway Surveys. kulam line and the Trivandrum-Nagercoil line were under preparation. The preparation of the estimates and plans for the Mavelikara-Cochin line has to be taken up. The survey of the line from Ettumanur to Mundakayam, the estimate for which had been sanctioned was not started.

25. The working of the existing railway from Shencotta to Trivandrum brought in a net revenue of only Rs. 54,485 against Rs. 93,890 in 1103 and Rs. 2,19,055

Receipts and Expenditure. in 1102. The entire line is worked by the South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.

The portion from Shencotta to Quilon was financed by a loan raised by the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the guaranteed interest being recovered from the Travancore Government; the extension from Quilon to Trivandrum was constructed partly from a loan raised by the Travancore Government and partly from the surplus revenues. The total length of the open railway lines was 110½ miles. The total of capital expenditure not charged to revenue during the year on account of railways was Rs. 6,96,646.

Anchal (State Postal Department).

Superintendent.

Mr. C. K. Nagan Pillai, B. A.

26. The Sirkar Anchal is one of the earliest institutions in the State. Its reorganisation so long ago as 1784 is the earliest reference to the department in extant

Early History. authentic records. Its original function was confined to the transmission of State covers and sundry articles like vegetables, flowers, etc., from mofussil stations required for use in the Palace and the Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple. In 1848 the department was thrown open to Government servants and petitioners, private covers of Government servants and petitions from members of

the public² being carried free. Private covers were accepted from 1860 and postage on letters, etc., was regulated the next year. Registered covers were introduced in 1865; Anchal stamps and cards in 1888; the Money Order system in 1901; the Value Payable system in 1906; and Savings Bank work in 1912.

27. At the beginning of the year, there were 270 Anchal offices and 432 letter boxes. During the year, as many as sixteen new non-departmental Anchal Offices

Anchal Offices and Letter Boxes. were opened, the number being twice that opened in 1103. The sixth (lowest) grade Anchal Offices at four places were raised

to the fifth grade with a view to introduce savings bank business in them. One fifth grade office was converted into a sixth grade office and another into a non-departmental office as a measure of economy and in consideration of the volume of business. Three non-departmental offices were made departmental offices as their importance justified such a raising of the status. Twenty-five letter boxes were newly established, and 6 were removed. There were thus 287 Anchal Offices and 451 letter boxes at the end of the year ; 105 of the former were non-departmental offices and 35 of these in an experimental stage. On an average, there was one Anchal Office for every 17 square miles of the inhabited area, or an Anchal Office or letter box for every 6·7 square miles thereof. The work of the Anchal Department, which has established reciprocity with the Anchal Department in the neighbouring State of Cochin, was supplemented by the British Postal Department which had under its charge during 1929, nearly 100 Post Offices and 32 Telegraph Offices.

28. The total number of covers posted was 20,224,223, an increase of 689,816 over that of the previous year. The

Covers Posted. increase was mainly under private covers which contributed 90 per cent., but there

was appreciable increase also under official and privileged communications. Of the total number, private covers constituted 81 per cent., official covers 15 per cent., and privileged covers 4 per cent.

29. The number of covers delivered during the year increased from 19,536,809 to 20,248,262, which gave an average of 33,860 covers for each peon to deliver,

Delivery of Covers. against 33,057 in 1103. Each peon had thus to deliver on an average 93 covers per diem against 91 covers per diem in the

preceding year. Including the covers in transmission or pending delivery at the close of 1103 and those received from Cochin, the total number of articles for disposal was 20,839,059, of which all except 76,897 were disposed of, these being in transmission or pending delivery when the year closed. The percentage of disposal was 99·63.

30. The total number of value payable articles, including 8,561 articles sent to Cochin, issued during the year was 93,966.

Value Payable and Insured Articles. Inclusive of the balance of 1103 and the 9,998 articles received from Cochin, the department had to deliver in the State 96,251 value payable articles during the year. Of these, 69,658 were delivered, 25,828 were refused and returned to the senders, and 765 were pending disposal at the end of the year. Insurance work was done in 14 Anchal Offices, and the 189 articles issued during the year were all delivered.

31. Hundi business was transacted in all the Anchal Offices. There were inland hundies, foreign hundies with Cochin,

Hundies Issued and Paid. Revenue hundies, and Government Revenue Remittance hundies. The total number of hundies of all kinds issued in 1104 was 366,955 for Rs. 48·57 lakhs against 363,801 hundies for Rs. 48·41 lakhs in 1103. This included the 19,356 foreign hundies for Rs. 2·46 lakhs, the corresponding figures for 1103 being 20,040 foreign hundies for Rs. 2·45 lakhs. The total number of hundies for delivery in the State was 361,831; of these, 358,954 were delivered, 199 were redirected to Cochin and the remaining 2,678 were pending payment at the close of the year. Travancore hundies to the

value of Rs. 2·42 lakhs were paid in Cochin and Cochin hundies to the value of Rs. 1·18 lakhs were paid in Travancore.

32. Savings bank work was introduced in five more Anchal Offices during the year, thereby raising the number of such offices to 101 at the end of the year. There were 79,135 savings bank transactions in all. The deposits amounted to Rs. 39·59 lakhs and the withdrawals to Rs. 39·96 lakhs, the corresponding figures for 1103 being Rs. 39·39 lakhs and Rs. 37·07 lakhs, respectively. The balance held by the savings banks at the close of the year was Rs. 24·76 lakhs.

33. Of the 53,200 articles received in the Dead Letter Office during the year, 22,057 were destroyed, 23,413 were redirected to the parties, 4,219 finally deposited as dead, 739 returned to the Cochin Anchal Department and the remaining 2,772 directed to the Postal Department.

34. The total length of the Anchal mail lines at the end of 1104 was 1,372 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles or 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles more than in 1103. The transport of mails was carried out by railway for a distance of 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by motor for 321 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles and by runner for 940 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The mails were newly taken by motor from Alleppey to Kuttiyatodu (23 miles) and the adoption of the Changanachery-Mundakayam route in the place of the Kottayam-Mundakayam line involved an increase of two miles. There was an increase of 28 miles in the runner line owing to the establishment of seventeen new Anchal Offices.

35. The number of complaints for disposal during the year was 317, of which 313 were disposed of and the remaining 4 were under enquiry. The result of the disposal was that in 105 cases the subordinates were punished and the remaining 208 were found to be groundless. Two subordinates in the department were dismissed, the services of 2 were dispensed with,

20 were suspended, 4 degraded and several fined. During the year, 13,017 small packets of quinine were sold from the Anchal Offices. The Anchal Department Entrance Examination was held in abeyance as there was a plethora of passed candidates who had not been absorbed into the department.

36. The gross receipts of the department rose from Rs. 3,79,737 to Rs. 4,03,678 and the working expenses from Rs. 3,22,951 to Rs. 3,40,715. The net receipts of the department thus rose from Rs. 56,786 to Rs. 62,963.

*Receipts and
Expenditure.*

CHAPTER X.

COMMERCE.

Trade.

The subjoined statement compares the total value of external trade during the years 1103 and

Total Value of 1104:—

Trade.

Particulars.	Value in crores.		Percentage to total trade.	
	1103	1104	1103	1104
	Bh.	Rs.	Bh.	Rs.
Exports	...	11·84	11·80	59
Imports	...	8·24	9·33	41
Total value of trade	...	20·08	21·13	

There was appreciable increase in the total value of trade, contributed by increase in imports ; there was a slight fall in the value of exports, though the balance of trade continued as in the previous year in favour of the State.

2. Of the external trade, 32·30 per cent. was carried on by sea, 39·52 per cent. by backwater, 18·77 per cent. by road and 9·41 per cent. by railway. The corresponding figures for 1103 were 31·02,

Carriage of Trade. 39·31, 19·62 and 10·05, respectively.

The proportions carried by the several routes do not indicate any violent fluctuations from year to year

3. From an examination of the import and export statistics of the two years in respect of the more important commodities,

Exports and Imports. it is seen that there was a fall in the quantity and value of copra, coffee, coir mats, hides and tea exported; that though more rubber was exported, the value realised

was considerably less; and that the export trade in cardamoms was better. Under imports, piece-goods, thread, cotton goods, provisions, salt and liquors exhibited a decline in value, while rice and paddy showed marked increase, and there was appreciable increase in the value of hardware and machinery. The per capita value of the imports was Bh. Rs. 23.29, of the exports Bh. Rs. 29.46 and of the total trade Bh. Rs. 52.75 against Bh. Rs. 20.6, Bh. Rs. 29.5 and Bh. Rs. 50.1, respectively, in 1103. The total volume of trade in 1104 was greater than that of 1103 by Bh. Rs. 1,05,42,889. The balance of trade in favour of the country was Bh. Rs. 6.17 per head of the population against Bh. Rs. 8.9 in 1103. The trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree, the duty on which alone accounted for over half the receipts from dutiable exports, amounted to Bh. Rs. 2,78,61,053 against Bh. Rs. 2,77,77,729 in 1103, the increase being Bh. Rs. 83,324. The total value of rice and paddy imported rose from Bh. Rs. 3,15,66,900 to Bh. Rs. 4,05,72,692. This large increase was chiefly due to the fact that the paddy cultivation in all parts of the State was adversely affected by the seasonal conditions and the yield was reduced roughly by about 20 per cent. of the normal. The export of tea fell by 733,847 pounds, and in value by Bh. Rs. 4.2 lakhs. 9,291,799 pounds of rubber valued at Bh. Rs. 58.34 lakhs were exported in 1104 against 7,779,844 pounds valued at Bh. Rs. 83.13 lakhs in 1103.

4. Of the entire trade, 88.37 per cent. was with British India, 3.93 per cent. directly with the United Kingdom, 3.71 per cent.

Direction of Trade. with America, 1.51 per cent. with Ceylon, 0.04 per cent. with Pondicherry and Marseilles and 2.44 per cent. with other countries.

Ports.*Principal Port Officer.**Captain G. Leverett.*

5. The Marine Department attends mainly to the working of the following Regulations, *viz* :—

General.

- (i) The Ports Regulation, I of 1094;
- (ii) the Native Passenger Ships Regulation, I of 1050;
- (iii) the Registration of Ships Regulation, II of 1095; and
- (iv) the Public Canals and Ferries Regulation, VI of 1096, so far as testing the fitness of steam and motor vessels plying in inland waterways is concerned.

The department also controls shipping operations within port limits, attends to the maintenance of lighthouses at the ports and at Aryad and Pallam on the backwaters and advises Government in marine matters generally.

6. The weather was on the whole favourable for shipping operations. Storm warnings were received on 15 different occasions covering a period of 70 days in all.

Weather.

There was a slight disturbance of the weather prior to the setting in of the South-West monsoon, but there were no casualties to shipping during the year.

7. In March 1929, the S. S. 'Gamaria' while swinging at anchor in the inner anchorage of the Quilon roads bumped on an uncharted rock. The rock was located

Discovery of Hidden Rocks in the Quilon Roads. and found to be of pinnacle formation with an apex of about 20 feet diameter and a depth of water $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms over it at low tide. A similar rock of oblong shape was discovered about 600 feet farther inshore with the same depth of water. A plan of the anchorage showing the position of the rocks was prepared and transmitted to the British Admiralty through the Director, R. I. M., Bombay. The former rock has been named 'Gamaria' rock and a buoy has been placed to mark its position.

8. At the beginning of the year, some inconvenience was experienced at low tide owing to the formation of the mud bank off and around the Alleppey pier. But work

Shipping Operations. was never held up and shipping operations continued very active throughout the year.

During the monsoon months of June and July, 43 steamers called at the ports against 36 during the year before. The subjoined statement compares the number and tonnage of the vessels that called at the four ports during the years 1103 and 1104 :—

Name of Port.	No. of steamers that called in		No. of country craft that called in		Tonnage in	
	1103	1104	1103	1104	1103	1104
Alleppey	...	342	120	105	152	777,730 939,966
Quilon	...	1	29	108	100	18,072 89,524
Trivandrum	..	23	38	12	15	68,525 105,334
Coachel	..	24	39	30	29	78,034 129,881
Total	...	103	226	204	296	972,361 1,264,705

The increase in the number of steamers and country craft was due to the expansion of trade generally both foreign and coasting and to larger imports of rice and paddy from Burma ports. Of the 420 steamers that called at the Alleppey port, 102 were bound for foreign ports and the remaining 318 were engaged in coastal trade, against 78 and 264, respectively, during the previous year. The increase in the number of country craft in all the ports was due to larger imports by licensees of salt under bond from the factories at Tamaracolam. An increase in the export of tiles accounted for improvement in the number of sailing craft that called at Quilon. Of the 39 steamers that called at Coiachel, 20 were bound for foreign ports against 12 during 1103. The increase was largely due to foreign steamers calling to take in ilmenite and zircon and also to larger imports of rice and paddy from Burma.

9. The ports of Travancore are favourably situated in regard to all trade routes between Australia and the East and Europe and America. There are deep water anchorages fairly close inshore at all the four Travancore ports especially at Trivandrum and Colachel and consequently no piloting to moorings is necessary.

10. The steam derricks installed on the Alleppey pier continued to work satisfactorily and were of immense help in landing heavy goods such as iron girders, bars, *Alleppey Port.* and barrels of cement. Seven new trolleys were added during the year and three more were under construction. Excluding the three trolleys which were condemned, the total number available at the end of the year was 77 against 73 in the previous year. Two of the kerosene lamps on the pier were replaced by incandescent lamps. The Customs godown under construction in 1103 was completed and another in extension eastward was under construction. The mud-bank continued in position off the port during the year giving perfectly smooth water for shipping operations. A public telephone system was installed at Alleppey and came into working order during the year, connecting all the important public offices. It has through connection with Cochin and Calicut.

11. The subjoined statement gives the receipts and expenditure under Ports during the year as compared with the figures for the previous year :—

*Receipts and
Expenditure.*

Particulars	1103	1104
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	..	60,401
Expenditure	..	25,100

The receipts increased by Rs. 11,960 and the expenditure by Rs. 5,282. The net receipts increased from Rs. 35,301 to Rs. 41,979.

CHAPTER XI.

MEDICAL RELIEF, SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Medical Department.

Members of the Administrative Board,
Medical Services.

Inspecting Medical Officer. Dr. K. Raman Tampi, B. A.
(Madras), M. D., D. T. M. H.
(Edin.), L. M. (Dublin),
M. O. S. F. R. S. M. (London).

*Senior Surgeon, Women's
Medical Service.* Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose, B. A.
(Madras), M. B., B. S.
(London). L. M. (Rotunda).

Non-official Member. Dr. W. A. Noble, M. D.

The European system of medical aid was first introduced in the State during the reign of Her Highness Gouri Lakshmi Bhayi in 986 M. E. (1811 A. D.). This

*State Medical
Aid—Early
History.* method of treatment was at first confined to the members of the Ruling Family and the officers of the Government. It was subsequently extended to prisoners and then to the general public. The first hospital was opened about six years later and the appointment of a Darbar Physician also dates back to this period. The department was gradually developed and in 1036 M. E. (1860 A. D.) there were seven medical institutions in the State. In 1060 M. E. (1884 A. D.) the number of institutions rose to 31. An asylum for the insane was first opened in 1054 M. E. (1878 A. D.) and a leper hospital in 1897. The award of grants-in-aid to private medical institutions began in 1062 M. E. (1886 A. D.) but a regular system of awarding grants-in-aid to encourage private

agency was sanctioned only nine years later in 1071 M. E. A separate Women and Children's Hospital was opened in 1070 M. E. (1894 A. D.). A hospital for chronic cases was established in 1072 M. E. (1896 A. D.) and an ophthalmic hospital was started in 1081 M. E. (1905 A. D.). Sisters of the Holy Cross were first entertained as nurses in 1082 M. E. An X-ray branch in the General Hospital was first opened in 1088 M. E. and a new X-ray apparatus of the latest model was installed in 1927. Women were first entertained in the department in 1044 M. E. as obstetric and sick nurses. The Medical Department has now been in existence for over a century; but it is only three decades since persons possessing University degrees and diplomas in medical science became available for service in the department.

2. Till the end of Vrischikam 1101, the department was under the control of a Darbar Physician. From the 29th Vrischikam 1101 that office was held in abeyance

Control. and the department was placed under the management of a board called "The

Administrative Board, Medical Services". The Board consists of three members, *viz.*, (i) the Inspecting Medical Officer, (ii) the Senior Surgeon, Women's Medical Service, and (iii) a non-official gentleman belonging to the medical profession. The office of the Board is managed by a whole time Secretary who does not belong to the profession. In 1104 the Board held in all 48 meetings as in 1103.

3. The Senior Surgeon, Women's Medical Service, was on combined privilege leave and furlough from the 29th Karkatakam 1103 to the 2nd Makaram 1104. No substitute was appointed in her place during the period of her leave.

4. The long established policy of the Government has been to see that proper medical aid is placed within the reach of all classes of people in the State. Accordingly,

System of Medical Aid. free medical aid and a free supply of medicines are available to the public in all medical institutions maintained by the

Government. Besides these institutions, the grant-in-aid medical institutions of the State also afford facilities for medical relief to the public.

5. The number of Government medical institutions at the end of 1104 remained the same as in 1103, *viz.*, 82. The opening of three new dispensaries at Aramboly, Palode and Ranni was in contemplation. *Medical Institutions and Officers.* The dispensary at Taikattussery was converted into a hospital from the 1st Karkatakam 1104 and housed in a new building put up and handed over to Government by Mr. Ayyanattu Parayil Kunjavira Tarakan. The hospital has been named "Maha Rani Setu Lakshmi Bhayi District Hospital" at the donor's request. Including this, the number of hospitals at the end of 1104 was 32 and the remaining 50 were dispensaries. The number of grant-in-aid institutions rose from 18 in 1103 to 19 in 1104. The number of Surgeons and Deputy Surgeons in the State service remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4 and 17, respectively. The total strength of the permanent staff of qualified medical officers was 135, of whom 13 were women. Among the permanent officers of the department, there are 11 who hold European University degrees or diplomas and 38 who hold Indian University degrees. Among the 13 women medical officers, 3 hold European University degrees and 3 Indian University degrees.

6. The total number of patients treated during the year in all the institutions together was 1,620,881, of whom 1,581,004 were out-patients and the remaining 39,877 *Medical Relief.* in-patients. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,519,711, 1,482,991 and 36,720, respectively. The daily average of in-patients was 1,512 and that of out-patients 9,982, against 1,456 and 9,871, respectively, during the previous year. The number of out-patients treated in Government institutions rose from 1,313,589 in 1103 to 1,397,907 in 1104 or by 84,318; there was an increase in the number of in-patients also, *viz.*, from 29,337 in 1103 to 31,031 in 1104. As in previous years, the largest

number of out-patients treated was in the Fort Hospital, Trivandrum, with a daily average of 415 against 410 in the previous year. The Parur Hospital came next with an average of 324 followed by the General Hospital at Trivandrum with an average of 323 against 305 and 318, respectively, during the previous year. Besides these, there were 10 other hospitals with a daily average of over 200 out-patients. The total number of surgical operations increased from 55,597 in 1103 to 56,664 in 1104 or by 1,067. Accommodation was provided for 2,463 in-patients in all the institutions together against 2,356 during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 107 beds over the number for the previous year. The percentage of mortality rose from 3·62 in 1103 to 3·72 in 1104. The average cost per patient for treatment alone fell from 13 chs. 3 cash (7 annas 4·84 pies) in 1103 to 12 chs. 9 cash (7 annas 0·63 pie). Including the inmates of the hospital for mental diseases and of that for lepers, the average cost to Government of dieting an in-patient was Rs. 2-17-4 against Rs. 2-18-2 in 1103.

7. The treatment and care of expectant mothers and of infants received careful attention at the hands of the department.

The midwives attached to the several institutions, besides their hospital work, continued to do health visiting work with satisfactory results. They attended 10,540 cases of labour against 9,299 cases in the previous year. The total number of midwives rose from 82 in 1103 to 83 in 1104. The average number of labour cases attended to by a midwife was 127 against 113 in the previous year. In view to have trained midwives for employment in the department as well as for service to the general public, a class of 8 stipendiary and 10 non-stipendiary candidates for training in midwifery was opened in the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon, on the 1st Tulam 1104.

8. Efficient nursing in the State hospitals was first introduced in 1082 (1906) by the employment of 8 European Roman Catholic Sisters of the Holy Cross.

Nursing Staff. Their number was gradually increased and at the end of 1104 there were 30 European Nursing Sisters. Besides these, Indian nurses trained by the

department have also been entertained. The nursing staff at the end of the year included, besides the 30 European Nursing Sisters, 4 Indian Nursing Sisters, 38 trained Indian nurses and 23 sick nurses.

9. The four scholarships, two of Bh. Rs. 35 each and two of Bh. Rs. 30 each, granted to women medical students in 1903 were continued during the year. A capital *Medical Education* grant of Rs. 500 per annum is being paid to the Vellore Medical School for Women where a large number of women from Travancore are studying for the L.M. P. course.

10. The Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association offered to send an expert staff consisting of Dr. Santra and four medical men to Travancore to conduct a leprosy survey and open treatment centres. This offer was accepted by the Government and the party arrived at Trivandrum towards the end of January 1929 and worked for three months touring the State, opening treatment centres at highly infected places, delivering a series of lantern lectures and giving practical training to a batch of four Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Medical Department. A detailed survey was conducted in the Trivandrum taluk with the co-operation of the Health Officer of the Trivandrum Municipality, with the result that 839 people out of a population of 175,466 within an area of 97 square miles were found to be infected. Besides, 614 cases were detected in Karunagapalli, 600 in Shertallai and 500 in Parur. Treatment centres were opened in Trivandrum, Karunagapalli, Kalavur, Shertallai and Parur to which trained men were posted. At Nagercoil, the treatment is conducted under the control of the Municipal Council. A large number of patients were attending these centres daily. One trained Sub-Assistant Surgeon was posted to the Hospital for Lepers at Oolampara and directed to assist the Trivandrum Health Officer in running the leprosy clinique at Trivandrum. As a result of the survey in Travancore, it has been found that the disease is

prevalent in the coastal regions. Dr. Santra attributes it to the poverty of the soil resulting in reduced productivity of vegetable and fodder and also to the lowered vitality of the people as the result of hookworm, malaria and filariasis. All classes of people have been found to be infected ; but ordinarily it is more prevalent among the working classes.

Special Institutions.

11. There was a rise in the number of in-patients and outpatients treated in the General Hospital from 4,669 and 40,615, respectively, in 1103, to 5,120 and 41,768

The General Hospital, Trivandrum. in 1104. The number of surgical operations, both major and minor, also showed an increase, being 3,362 in 1104 against 2,044 in 1103. The general mortality

among in-patients, excluding deaths from operations, fell from 148 in 1103 to 140 in 1104, the percentage of deaths likewise decreasing from 3·1 to 2·73. Of these 140 cases, 19 were moribund cases on admission and if these were left out of account, the actual percentage of mortality was only to 2·36. Mortality among operated cases also fell from 17 in 1103 to 10 in 1104 or was 0·19 per cent. The X-ray and Electro-therapeutic Section opened in 1103 continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report. The Dental Section was reopened temporarily and put in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. A new block of buildings to accommodate 48 beds and two semi-permanent sheds, one to accommodate the infectious and the other the contagious cases were completed and occupied during the year.

12. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 4,444, i. e., 239 more than in 1103 ; but the number of outpatients fell from 29,836 in 1103 to 29,194

Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum. in 1104. The decrease was due to the opening of private dispensaries near the hospital by two retired medical officers of the institution. Surgical operations numbered 1,769, i. e., 30 more than the number in 1103. The

number of deaths among the in-patients, excluding deaths from operations, was 67 against 51 in 1103. Excluding the 6 moribund cases, the actual percentage of deaths among the in-patients was 1·4. Twenty obstetric and two gynaecological cases proved fatal, the corresponding figures for 1103 being 6 and 2, respectively.

13. The number of in-patients was 2,707 and of outpatients 44,531 against 2,613 and 48,126, respectively, in 1103. There was an increase in the

Victoria Hospital, Quilon. number of obstetric cases and a decrease in the total number of gynaecological cases.

Surgical operations numbered 1,210, i. e., 20 more than the number in 1103. Excluding deaths from operations, there were 22 deaths among in-patients, i. e. 0·81 per cent. One gynaecological and nine obstetric cases proved fatal.

14. Compared with the figures for 1103, there was an increase of 106 in the number of in-patients, while the number of out-patients decreased by 47. The number

Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum. of operations performed was 10 more than in the previous year. The daily average of out-patients rose by 7·66 per cent. and that of in-patients fell by 9·19 per cent. The results of the treatment were satisfactory.

15. The year began with 231 lepers and 2 untainted children in the hospital. The number of admissions and re-admissions during the year was 298 and that of

Hospital for Lepers. discharged patients 294. At the end of the year there were 236 lepers and 1 untainted child. As a result of the treatment, 4 recovered and 112 improved, while 61 did not improve, 84 were otherwise discharged and 33 died. The chief cause of mortality was Bright's disease or diseases of the alimentary system. The different types of lepers are housed according to the stage and virulence of the disease. On the advice of Dr. Santra of the Leprosy Survey Party,

certain cases were treated with increased doses of potassium iodide along with injections of hydnocreol and improvement was noted in several cases. But many patients left the hospital when improved having no patience to continue the treatment. Iodised hydnocarpus oil prepared by Mr. Sitarama Aiyar of the Chemistry Department in His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science, has also been found to give satisfactory results. Balsam sulphuris prepared by him has been found to be very effective in healing leprotic ulcers.

16. There were 125 inmates at the beginning of the year. Forty-five persons were newly admitted and 35 discharged, leaving 135 at the end of the year. The

Hospital for Mental Diseases, Trivandrum. inmates engaged themselves in industries such as mat making, jamakal and towel weaving and coir rope making and also in gardening. For purposes of recreation, they were permitted to play foot-ball with the hospital servants in the evenings.

17. The chief functions of this institution during the year consisted in clinical bacteriology, pathological work, preparation of vaccine, analysis of water and

The Bacteriological Laboratory. anti-rabic treatment. A new section of the laboratory was formed and equipped to conduct hookworm investigations to assist the hookworm survey carried on under the guidance of Dr. Jacocks of the Rockefeller Foundation. From Mithunam 1104, six young men and six young women were entertained as assistant microscopists under a chief microscopist experienced in the technique for some time in Ceylon and they were trained in blood and other microscopic examinations. The number of anti-rabic cases treated was 256 or 25 more than in the previous year. There was a large demand from private medical practitioners for prophylactic vaccine prepared in the laboratory.

18. The receipts and expenditure of the Medical Department during the years 1103 and 1104

Receipts and Expenditure.

	Particulars.	1103.		1104.	
			Rs.		Rs.
Receipts		... 13,139		10,128	
	Salaries	... 2,51,917		2,46,597	
	Establishment	... 1,33,388		1,49,491	
	Allowances	... 19,322		19,293	
Expenditure	Supplies, services and contingencies	... 3,77,300		3,81,519	
	Grants, etc.	... 23,974		77,485	
	Total	... 8,05,901		8,74,385	

The receipts decreased by Rs. 3,011 and the expenditure increased by Rs. 68,484 compared with the figures for 1103. The decrease was mainly due to reduction in the amount recovered under breakages, fines, stoppages and sale of old stores and materials. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the appointment of officers and staff in connection with epidemics and the cost of the X-ray installation.

Department of Ayurveda.

Director. Dr. K. Sankara Menon, M. A., L. T., Ph. D.
(Madras), up to 30-2-1104.

Inspector in charge. Mr. N. Nilakanta Pillai from 1-3-1104.

19. Ayurveda (science of life) is an indigenous system of treatment which dates from remote antiquity. The system comprises medicine and surgery. But it is

General. only very rarely that the practitioners of this system of medicine, called *vaidyans*,

conduct surgical operations. Every village had its *vaidyan* long before the allopathic or any other system of medicine came into vogue. The innate conservatism of the masses, the cheapness of the medicines, and the proved efficacy of ayurvedic treatment in the case of several diseases have served to retain the hold which the system had, in spite of competition from others. An Ayurveda *Patasala* (school) was first established in 1065 M. E. (1889-90 A. D.) and a system of grant-in-aid to qualified *vaidyans* was also sanctioned. The Ayurveda Department, as it now exists, was constituted about eleven years ago. The curricula of studies in Ayurveda schools were then revised on an up-to-date scientific basis to suit modern requirements and an Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary was also established at Trivandrum. The Ayurveda *Patasala* was raised to a College three years later. The successful candidates coming out of the College and the aided Ayurveda High Schools are most of them setting up private practice in various places as recognised *vaidyans*.

20. The Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary at Trivandrum maintained by the Government continued to be popular.

Ayurveda Hospitals and Dispensaries. Similar institutions, chief of which was the grant-in-aid Ayurveda Hospital, Quilon, are maintained by private agencies also and some of them are encouraged by the award of grants-in-aid by the Government. The total number of grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* rose from 118 in 1103 to 120 in 1104. Of these, 4 were in receipt of the maximum

grant of Rs. 30 per mensem and 73 were in receipt of the minimum grant of Rs. 15 per mensem. Nine of the remaining 43 *vaidyasalas* were in receipt of a grant of Rs. 25 each per mensem and the rest Rs. 20 each per mensem. On an average, there were 2 aided *vaidyasalas* for every seven pakuthies of the State. Of the 120 institutions, 14 are for treatment of poison cases, (*vishavaidyasalas*) 3 for treatment of eye diseases, 1 for *marma chikilsa* and the rest for the treatment of general diseases. One of these was a *Unani vaidyasala*. Besides these, there were other *vaidyasalas* situated within municipal limits and maintained by grants from municipal funds. The Ayurveda Pharmacy at Trivandrum run by the Government continued to supply the medicines required by the Hospital and Dispensary there. The preparation of these medicines in the pharmacy afforded opportunities to the students of the Ayurveda College to undergo practical training in the preparation of medicines and the identification of the various medicinal herbs.

21. The number of in-patients treated in the Hospital and Dispensary at Trivandrum was 131, i. e., one less than the number in 1103. Of these, 110 were cured, 7 discharged, 1 died and the remaining 13 were under treatment at the close of the year. The accommodation provided remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 8 beds. The average daily cost of diet for an in-patient was 6 chs. 12 cash (3 annas $9\frac{1}{2}$ pies). The number of out-patients rose from 33,649 in 1103 to 38,640 in 1104 giving an average daily attendance of 284 against 245 in the previous year. The daily average of new patients was 105. The *marma chikilsa* ward formed in 1103 for the treatment, by massage, of fractures, dislocation of bones, etc., became very popular and 1,164 patients were treated against 726 in the previous year. Of these, 1,145 were cured, 1 discharged and the remaining 18 were undergoing treatment at the end of the year. The total number of patients treated by the grant-in-aid *vaidyans* rose from 374,483 in 1103 to 405,633 in 1104. Of these, 95 per cent. were cured, 0·3 per cent. died and the rest were discharged or undergoing treatment at the end of the year.

22. The strength of the college was 142 or 3 less than in the previous year. The college prepares students for the *Vaidya Sastri* and *Vaidya Kalanidhi* examinations,

The Ayurveda College the entire course of which extends to 5 years, 3 for the former and 2 for the latter.

The former marks the termination of the high school course and the latter of the college course. The Ayurveda *Acharya* examination is the highest test of proficiency conducted by the department and the diploma is awarded on the merits of a thesis on an approved subject bearing on Ayurveda. The department also conducts the *Visha Vaidya Visarada* examination intended to test the proficiency of candidates in the cure of poisons. Including 12 private candidates, 60 appeared for the *Vaidya Sastri* examination, of whom 31 passed. The number of candidates for the *Kalanidhi* examination was 35, including 8 private candidates, of whom 17 came out successful. Sixteen candidates appeared for the *Visha Vaidya Visarada* examination, but only 7 passed. One candidate, who submitted a dissertation on leprosy, was granted the diploma of Ayurveda *Acharya*.

23. Besides the Government high school attached to the college, there were four aided high schools in existence as in the previous year. The strength of these

Ayurveda High Schools. aided schools rose from 199 in 1103 to 226 in 1104. Thirty-one candidates from these schools appeared for the *Sastri* examination, but only 14 passed.

24. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the two years 1103 and 1104 are shown

Receipts and Expenditure. in the subjoined statement :—

Particulars.	1103	1104
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	6,207	7,551
Expenditure	61,407	62,512

The net expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 55,200 in 1103 to Rs. 54,961 in 1104.

Sanitation, Vaccination and Vital Statistics.

Sanitary Commissioner. *Mr. J. J. Chandy, L. M. S.*

25. In August 1895, a special department was organised to conduct vaccination, collect vital statistics and look after sanitation ; and it was placed under the charge of an officer styled the Sanitary Commissioner. The activities of the department extend to the whole State excepting the areas covered by the municipal towns. The Sanitary Department therefore represents the Public Health Department under the Government, although its attention is at present restricted to the collection, registration and tabulation of vital statistics, the management of vaccination in non-municipal areas, both rural and urban, and to rural sanitation. Vaccination was first introduced into the State in 1813. It is noteworthy that opposition to vaccination in those early days was overcome by the members of the Ruling Family getting themselves vaccinated at the time. A vaccine depot was opened in 1888.

26. The registration of vital statistics continued to be compulsory throughout the State. The population of the State according to the census of 1921 was 4,006,062. Adding to this figure the excess of births over deaths during the succeeding 8 years, the population at the end of the period works out to 4,276,288. The total number of births registered rose from 91,070 in 1103 to 98,372 in 1104, consisting of 50,027 males and 47,445 females. The birth rate was 24.55 per 1,000 of the census population against 22.73 in the previous year. For every 100 female births, the male births numbered 107 against 108 in 1103. The total number of deaths registered was 51,257

Births and Deaths.

comprising 27,855 males and 24,402 females. The corresponding figures during the previous year were 42,225, 22,059 and 20,166, respectively. The death rate was 12.79 per 1,000 of the census population against 10.54 in the previous year. For every 100 deaths among females there were 110 deaths among males against 109 in the previous year. In regard to infantile mortality, the number of registered deaths of infants under one year of age was 7,386 against 6,977 in the previous year. The death rate was thus 75.08 per 1,000 of live birth against 76.61 in the previous year. The excess of births over deaths numbered 47,115 against 48,845 in 1103. Fifty-four per cent. of this increase in population was contributed by Hindus, 39 per cent. by Christians and 6 per cent. by Mahomedans, the corresponding percentages during the previous year being 54, 38 and 5, respectively. The variations in the birth and death rates during the past decennium are shown in the annexed charts.

27. The chief epidemics which broke out during the year were cholera and small-pox. The total number of deaths from cholera was 9,112 against 772 in 1103.

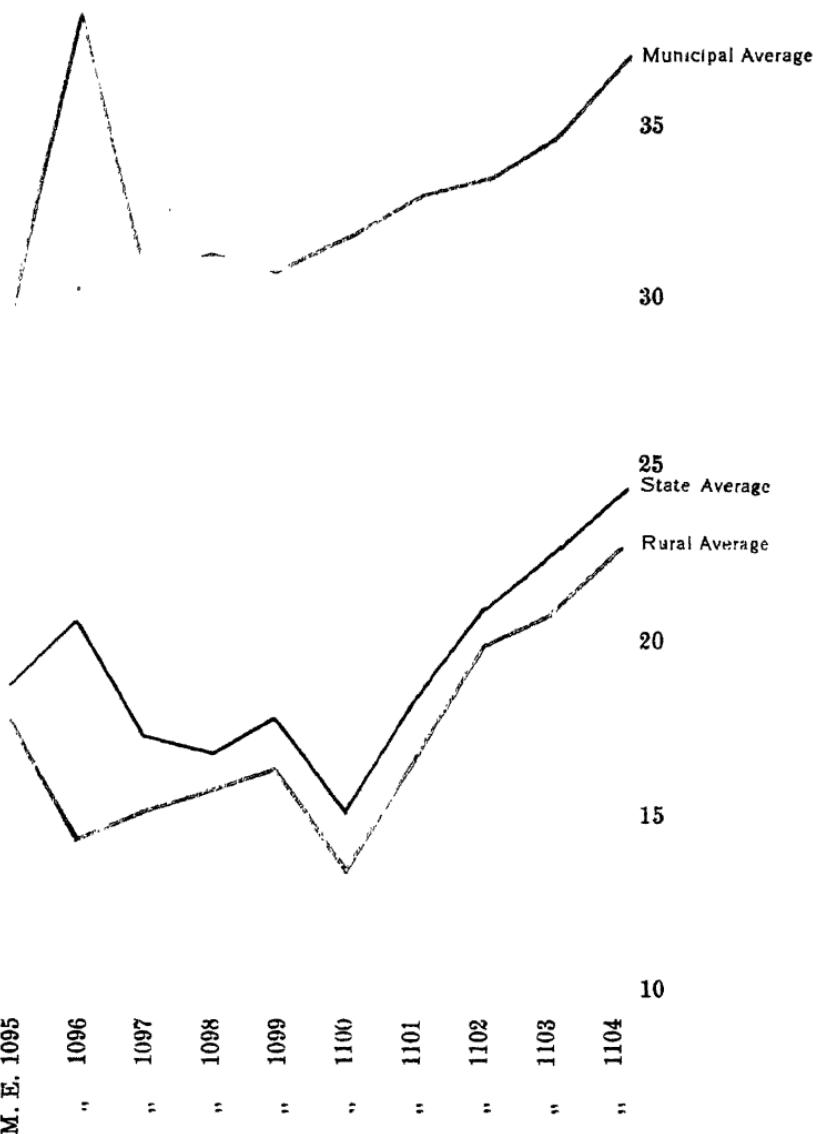
Epidemics. Deaths from small-pox numbered 109 against

13 in the previous year. Of the total number of deaths from cholera, 8,624 occurred in rural areas and 488 in municipal towns. For about six months the disease prevailed in an epidemic form in all the taluks of the Trivandrum Division and the taluk of Shencotta in the Quilon Division. It was virulent in the Agastisvaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod and Neyyattinkara taluks but was somewhat milder in Tovala, Trivandrum, Nedumangad, Chirayinkil and Shencotta taluks. The epidemic was more virulent and spread wider than at any time during the past two decades. The infection spread from the coast village of Kodimanathura near Colachel. The coast villages were affected most. The preventive measures adopted in the previous year were continued with great promptitude and vigour. Special squads of Medical and Sanitary officers were deputed to do curative and preventive work in the affected areas and they moved from pakuthi to pakuthi in motor cars and worked unsparingly to render medical aid to the

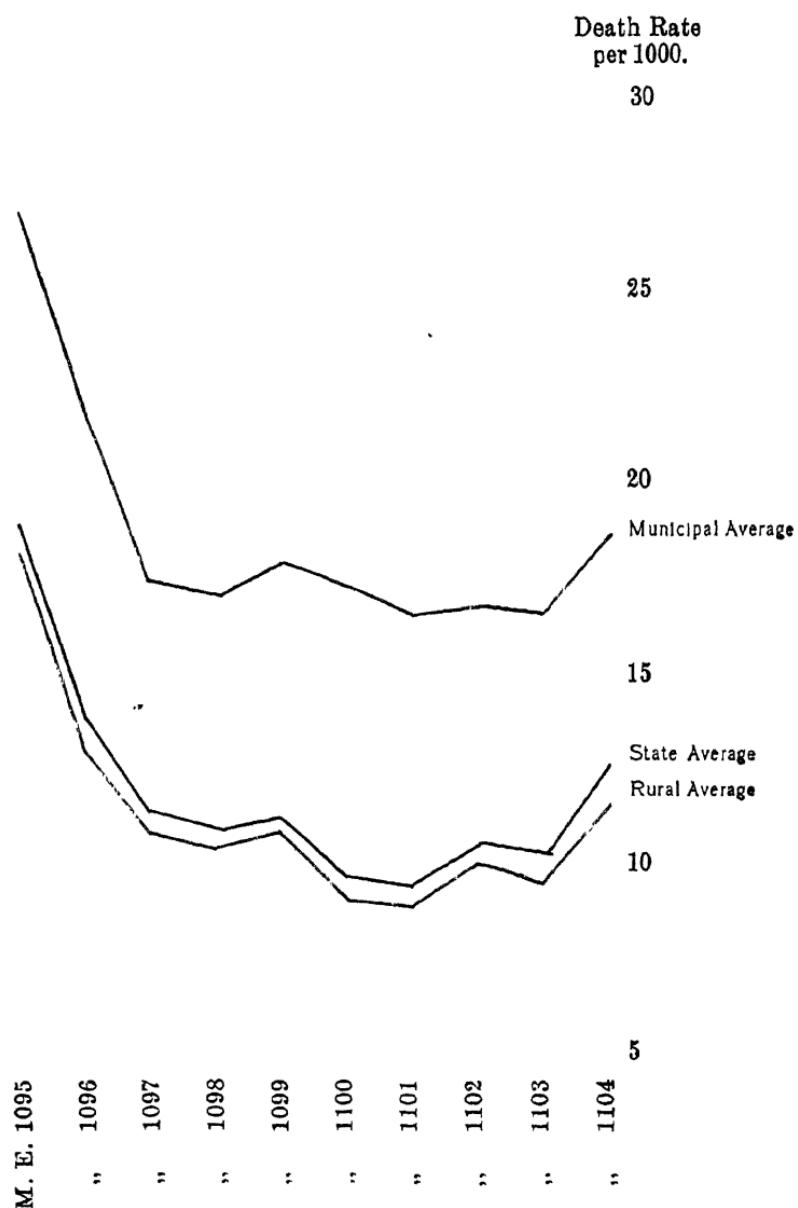
Birth Rate in Travancore.

Birth Rate
per 1000.

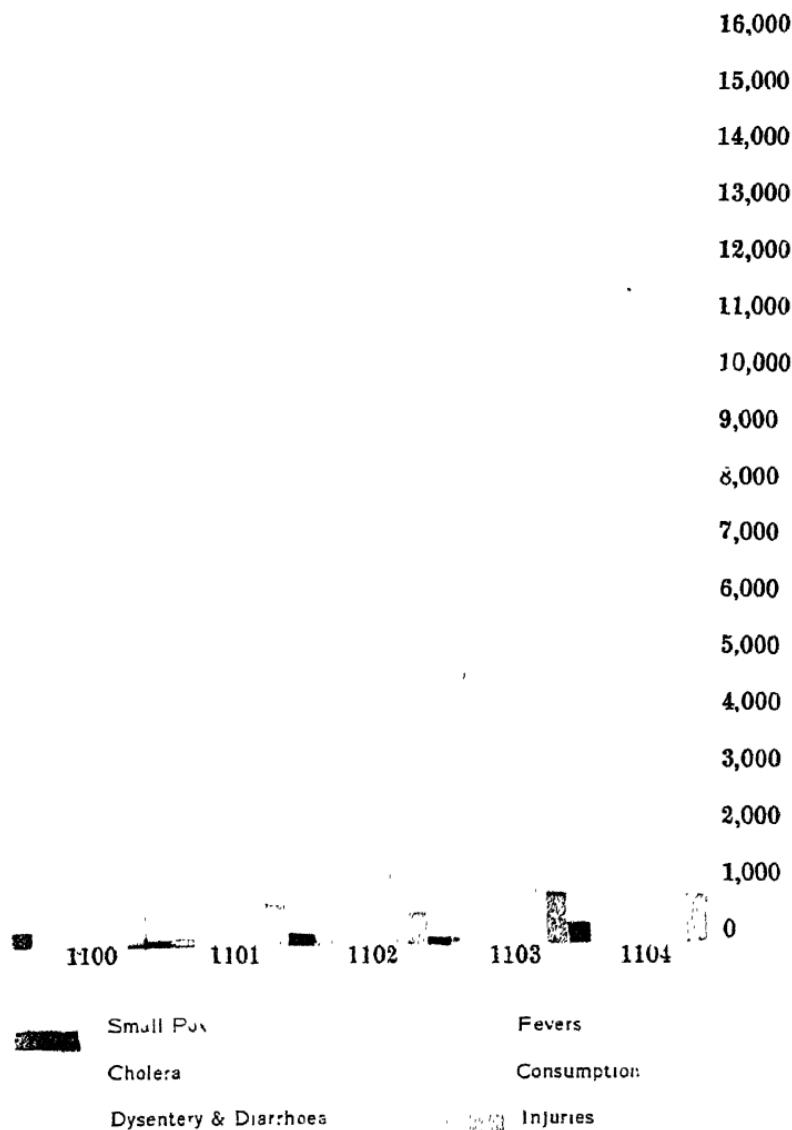
40



Death Rate in Travancore.



Number of Deaths from Principal Causes.



sufferers and to combat the spread of the epidemic. Inoculation was carried on on a large scale; all sources of water supply in the infected areas were frequently chlorinated. Medicines were supplied by the Medical and Sanitary staff as well as through the Pakuthi officers. In the fight against the disease, the Medical and Sanitary officers worked in close co-operation and they were assisted in their work by the Salvation Army and L. M. S. medical officers. The epidemic subsided towards the close of the year. With a view to provide good drinking water in places where it is scarce, tube wells are being sunk and the Government are earmarking a certain amount every year for the purpose of providing wells in rural areas. The supply of wholesome drinking water from protected sources and better ideas of sanitation are essential for successfully combating such epidemics. Small-pox prevailed in a sporadic form in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Mavelikara and also in the Trivandrum municipal town. There was no case of plague during the year under report.

28. The number of deaths from fevers was 12,893 against 13,108 in 1103. Deaths from consumption and other respiratory diseases numbered 5,479 and those

Other Diseases. from dysentery and diarrhoea 5,211. Diabetes and carbuncle caused 1,519 deaths or 34 less than the number in the previous year. The percentages of mortality from all these diseases were less than those for the previous year.

29. In the municipal towns of the State, vaccination is compulsory between the ages of 6 months and 10 years; in rural areas it is not compulsory. The total number

Vaccination. of vaccinations performed fell from 251,511 in 1103 to 226,928 in 1104.

As in the previous year, the decrease was under primary vaccinations to the extent of 25,979 cases, while re-vaccinations increased by 1,396 cases. The decrease was due to cessation of vaccination work in the Trivandrum Division and partial dislocation of the work in other Divisions consequent on the deputation of all the vaccinators from the Trivandrum, Nagercoil and

Kottarakara Circles and half the number of vaccinators in other Circles for cholera duty in South Travancore for about four months in the year. The percentage of success in primary vaccinations was 98·31 against 97·49 in the previous year. The percentage of re-vaccinations to total operations was 17 against 15 in 1103. Infantile vaccinations were successful in 14,987 cases against 17,956 in 1103. Each vaccinator on an average performed 184 operations in a month in rural areas and 149 in urban areas while the minimum fixed was 150. Excluding the operations performed in the presence of Sanitary Circle Officers, the number of cases verified by them was 40,665 against 50,510 in the previous year. The number of cases verified fell short of the minimum of 48,000 cases by 7,335. This was because some of the Sanitary Circle Officers were detailed for cholera duty during a portion of the year. Glycerine lymph was used for purposes of vaccination. A total quantity of 185,217 grains was manufactured ; and of this, 142,129 grains were supplied to vaccinators and conservancy overseers, 31,081 grains to municipalities, 2,887 grains to Medical and Sanitary officers and 5,188 grains to private agencies. The average cost for a case of successful vaccination was 8 chs. 3 cash against 6 chs. 8 cash in the previous year.

30. Rural sanitation is attended to by the conservancy staff appointed in important rural tracts. This staff is in charge of

vaccination as well as sanitation. The

Rural Sanitation. total number of conservancy stations remained the same as in the previous year viz., 49. The department made sanitary arrangements in connection with 33 fairs and festivals during the year at a cost of Rs. 657. For the better sanitation of markets situated in non-municipal areas, the control of the sweeping staff of these markets was transferred to the department during the year under report. Sanitary Circle Officers inspected 141 markets during the year and communicated their suggestions for the improvement of sanitation to the Dewan Peishkars and the Land Revenue Commissioner who carry out the improvements with the funds provided for the purpose in the budget of the Land Revenue Department. The maintenance

of wells sunk by the Public Works Department for supplying good drinking water in villages where it is scarce is one of the functions assigned to the department since 1103. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was provided for this purpose in the budget for 1104 and with this grant 66 wells were repaired and put in order. Money grants were also given to private people to cover a portion of the expenditure on account of repairing public wells.

31. The receipts and expenditure of the Sanitary Department during the years 1103 and 1104 are

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1103		1104	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	...	3,724	4,564	
Expenditure	...	1,07,528	1,04,256	

The net expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 1,03,804 in 1103 to Rs. 99,692. This does not include the amount spent in connection with the measures adopted for the prevention of cholera.

Public Health Surveys and Investigations.

Honorary Adviser, Public Health. Dr. W. P. Jacocks,
D. Ph.

32. It was mentioned in the report for 1103 that the re-organisation of the Sanitary Department in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation was

Programme. engaging the attention of the Government.

Dr. W. P. Jacocks, sent by the Foundation for the purpose, arrived in Trivandrum towards the close of Kumbham 1104, and was appointed Honorary Adviser, Public Health. Dr. Jacocks studied the conditions of the country and

submitted to Government a comprehensive report of Public Health Organisation in the State. A programme of work for 1105 which he submitted was sanctioned with slight modifications. It provides for the following items of work:—

- (i) Hookworm Survey.
- (ii) Malaria (Spleen) Survey.
- (iii) Entomological work—Malaria, Filaria and Plague.
- (iv) Public Health Education and Propaganda work.
- (v) Maternity and Child Welfare work.
- (vi) The selection of an area for beginning health unit work.

A sum of Rs. 60,000 was provided for the purpose in the budget for the current year.

33. During the year under report, a staff of six microscopists (four girls and two boys) were trained in the microscopical technique of hookworm and malaria examinations.

Staff and Expenditure. The total expenditure on the organisation during the year was Rs. 8,757.

34. Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai, Superintendent, Vaccine Depot, and Mr. N. Krishnan Tampi, Health Officer under the Trivandrum Municipal Council, were de-

Training in Public Health. puted to America before the end of 1104, for special training in Public Health for a period of one year, the former on the fellowship of the Foundation and the latter at the expense of the Government. The question of the organisation of a Public Health Department will be considered on the return of the candidates from America after training.

Chemical Examiner's Department.*Chemical Examiner.**Mr. A. M. Jacob, B. A.,
M. B., C. M.*

35. The Chemical Examiner's Department was organised in 1890 and has been doing useful work ever since. The number of articles received by the Chemical Examiner for toxicological examination rose from 614 in 1103 to 798 in 1104 and these were involved in 212 cases. Of these, 55 related to suspected human poisoning; 2 animal poisoning; 89 blood stains; and 4 seminal stains. Of the 55 cases of suspected human poisoning, poisons such as *cerebra odallam* mercury and arsenic compounds, morphia, picrotoxin and unidentified poisonous glucoside were detected in 25 cases. Fifty-one cases of water analysis were also made during the year. Besides these, there were 11 miscellaneous cases for analysis, of which 4 cases related to toddy suspected to contain sweet toddy, 1 case of opium, 2 cases of a medical preparation called *lehyam* suspected to contain ganja, 1 case of bones, 1 case of leaves, 1 of the pericarp and kernel of an unknown fruit and the remaining one of black dry fruits. The total expenditure on account of the department fell from Rs. 2,828 in 1103 to Rs. 2,736 in 1104.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Public Instruction. Mr. J. Stephenson, B. Sc.,
(London), A. R. C. Sc.
(On leave).

Rao Bahadur K. V. Ranga-
swami Aiyangar, M. A., (Acting).

From very early times, the village schoolmaster, styled the *Asan*, imparted vernacular education of a rudimentary character in the country. He was a self-

Early History of Education in the State. constituted functionary and was remunerated by the people themselves. The principal subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and the elements of astronomy necessary for the simple calculations required for domestic rituals and for determining the chief periods of agricultural operations.

The old village schools taught boys and girls together. The State's direct activity in the field of education began over a century ago. The duty of the State to impart public instruction was recognised so long ago as 992 M. E. (1817) when Her Highness Rani Gouri Parvati Bhayi issued a rescript in which Her Highness resolved "that the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants and that the reputation of the State might be advanced thereby". The pioneers of English education in the country were the Christian Missionaries who opened two English schools, one at Kottayam and the other at Nagercoil in the years 1816-19 and they were given substantial aid from the Government in the shape of grants of land. The first Government English school was started in 1834 at Trivandrum, and this institution slowly and steadily developed into the Maha Raja's High School and College. An English school for girls was opened

at Trivandrum in 1863 by the Zenana Mission and next year was opened the Maha Raja's English High School for Girls which has since developed into a first grade college. The first Normal School was founded in 1885 and it developed in 1910 into the Training College. A Sanskrit school was opened in 1889 and it subsequently developed into the Sanskrit College. The first Director of Public Instruction was appointed in 1084 (1909) and this was followed in the next year by the promulgation of the Education and Inspection Codes which marked the inauguration of the existing educational system and educational policy.

2. The educational system of Travancore consists of three important branches, *viz.*, the vernacular schools, the English schools and the colleges. There are also

Educational System. institutions for the training of teachers and special schools for the teaching of Sanskrit.

Vernacular schools are of three classes, *viz.*, primary schools, vernacular middle schools and vernacular high schools. Primary schools teach up to class IV, the course of instruction being mainly confined to reading, writing, elementary arithmetic and simple lessons in history and geography. In girls' schools, special attention is paid to singing, needlework and domestic economy. Primary education is free throughout the State. Vernacular middle schools teach up to class VII and vernacular high schools up to class IX. At the end of the primary course, the pupil either pursues vernacular studies in vernacular middle and high schools or joins the preparatory class in the English middle schools. English middle schools teach up to form III and English high schools consist of all or any of the forms IV, V and VI. Facilities are provided for the admission of pupils with sufficient knowledge of English from Vernacular middle schools to English middle schools, English being an optional second language in vernacular schools. The Vernacular School Leaving Certificate, issued to candidates who pass class VII, confers eligibility for entertainment in the subordinate ranks of the public service. Similarly, the English School Leaving Certificate gives eligibility to University courses of study and to the public service. On both the vernacular and English sides, there are separate schools for boys and girls with practically

the same course of instruction. Co-education of boys and girls is freely permitted up to class IV in the primary standard and has long been customary. In the case of higher classes and forms, co-education is allowed in places where separate schools or colleges for girls are not available. Girls pay only half the rates of fees prescribed for boys in schools and colleges. The colleges maintained by the Government and by denominational agencies are affiliated to the University of Madras. The importance of vernacular education has been recognised by the State, and vernacular schools have long been under a separate inspectorate. English education also has had an equally long history having begun about a century ago. The number of English schools, private and departmental, increased so largely as to necessitate a separate inspectorate. In the same way, female education, both English and vernacular, is under the control and guidance of an Inspectress of Schools. A notable feature in the domain of education is the part played by private enterprise. There are institutions of all grades, from the lowest primary standard to the highest college course, run by private agencies. These agencies share with the Government the task of public instruction and receive substantial grants-in-aid from Government. Religious instruction is not imparted in Government schools, but private schools, particularly those managed by denominational agencies, are free to impart it outside school hours.

3. In the matter of education, the Government have always pursued a liberal and progressive policy and the remarkable

Educational Policy. advance in education made during the past few decades has been due to their sedulous and fostering care. Travancore now stands

in the forefront of educated India. As regards primary education, its utmost importance has always been recognised and everything practicable is being done to make it universal. Government are now spending more than Rs. 41 lakhs or a little over 16 per cent. of the State revenue on education. The further development of education in the country will have to depend more largely on State-aided private enterprise. Consistent with the educational policy of the State, the education of backward communities has been systematically

encouraged by the grant of special concessions and facilities to pupils and students belonging to such communities. In addition to the schools and colleges where purely literary education is imparted, there are other institutions which are established for imparting professional and technical education. There is the Law College under the control of the High Court, the Ayurveda College under the Director of Ayurveda, industrial and technical schools under the Director of Industries, the Forest School, the survey schools, the agricultural schools, the fishery schools, etc. Quasi-educational institutions like the Trivandrum Public Library, the Museum and Public Gardens, and the Departments for the Preservation of Sanskrit and Malayalam Literature, are also maintained by Government.

Salient Features.

4. The following may be mentioned as some of the outstanding events of the year connected with the activities of the Education Department :—

(i) The College for Women was further affiliated for the B. A. Degree examination in Mathematics and for the Intermediate Course in Indian Music. The Junior B. A. Class in Mathematics was formed from the commencement of the academic year 1929-30 and arrangements were made for the training in the Annamalai University of a woman graduate for appointment as lecturer in the latter subject.

(ii) The services of two European ladies with English qualifications were secured for the Women's College, Miss F. E. Grose, M. A. (Cantab.) as Principal and Professor of English and Miss L. C. M. Ouwerkerk, B. A. (Cantab.) as Professor of History.

(iii) The Colleges of Science and Arts and the College for Women were inspected in September 1928 by a Statutory Commission of Inspection appointed by the University of Madras; and a special committee inspected the Training College in December 1928. The former commission inspected also the private colleges in the State. The general report of the

commission and the report of the inspection of the Training College were received and action was taken in regard to some of the suggestions made in the latter.

(iv) Two graduates were selected and deputed for training in the Y. M. C. A. School of Physical Culture at Royapettah with a view to their eventual appointment as Instructors in Physical Training in the Colleges of Arts and Science. A woman graduate was similarly selected for training in the Lady Willingdon Training School, but she discontinued the training after some time and it was not then possible to replace her.

(v) A College Council, more or less on the lines of the Councils of the Arts and Science Colleges and with representation for the senior members of the teaching staff, was established in the Women's College.

(vi) A conference on secondary education was held in April 1929, at which headmasters and headmistresses of English high schools and others interested in secondary education were present and resolutions on a variety of educational subjects were passed.

(vii) Final orders were passed by the Government on the report of the committee appointed in 1102 for the revision of salaries of teachers in vernacular schools and a special staff has been engaged since the close of the year to work out the scheme which will have effect from the 1st Chingam 1104.

(viii) A uniform fee of eighteen chackrams per mensem was fixed for classes V, VI, and VII of vernacular schools, in place of the fee of fourteen, sixteen and eighteen chackrams, respectively. The fee concessions remained unaffected.

(ix) The rules for the Arabic Munshies examination were revised so as to add Urdu to the languages of Malayalam and Tamil alone hitherto permitted to be offered by candidates.

(x) In order to replace the men instructors in manual training in the vernacular middle schools for girls by qualified women instructors, a batch of twelve women teachers was selected for training in that subject in the Higher Grade Training School for Women.

(xi) The policy of confining appointments in the girls' branch of the department to women was pursued and 59 men teachers were transferred from girls' schools to boys' schools for absorption in existing vacancies and replaced by qualified women.

(xii) The parallel divisions of forms IV, V and VI opened some years ago in the departmental English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, to provide a modified course of instruction more suited to girls than the secondary school curriculum, particularly to those who do not aim at University education, having proved unattractive, steps were taken gradually to abolish these expensive special classes.

(xiii) The rules regulating the recognition of, and aid to, private Sanskrit and Vedic schools were revised.

(xiv) The work of inspecting reading rooms and libraries for purposes of grant-in-aid was transferred from the Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools to the Assistant Inspectors of English Schools.

(xv) Non-gazetted teachers were declared ministerial officers for the purposes of the superannuation rules and the Director of Public Instruction was empowered to grant extensions to them up to the age of sixty, provided they continued to be fit and efficient.

(xvi) The new buildings for the Women's College at Trivandrum and the English High School at Nagercoil were completed and occupied. The latter was formally opened by the Dewan; and with the gracious permission of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, the school in its new habitation was named Setu Lakshmi Bhayi English High School. The building for the English High School at Martandam was also completed.

(xvii) Rules were sanctioned for the administration of the Ravi Varma Memorial Endowment and the K. V. Natesa Aiyar's Sri Mula Rama Varma Maha Raja Medal Fund and Setu Lakshmi Bhayi Maha Rani Regent Medal Fund. The acceptance and administration, under the Charitable Endowments Regulation, of the endowments to perpetuate the memory

of the late Mr. A. R. Raja Raja Varma, Professor of Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages, and Mr. A. Narayana Aiyar, late Inspector of English Schools, were sanctioned.

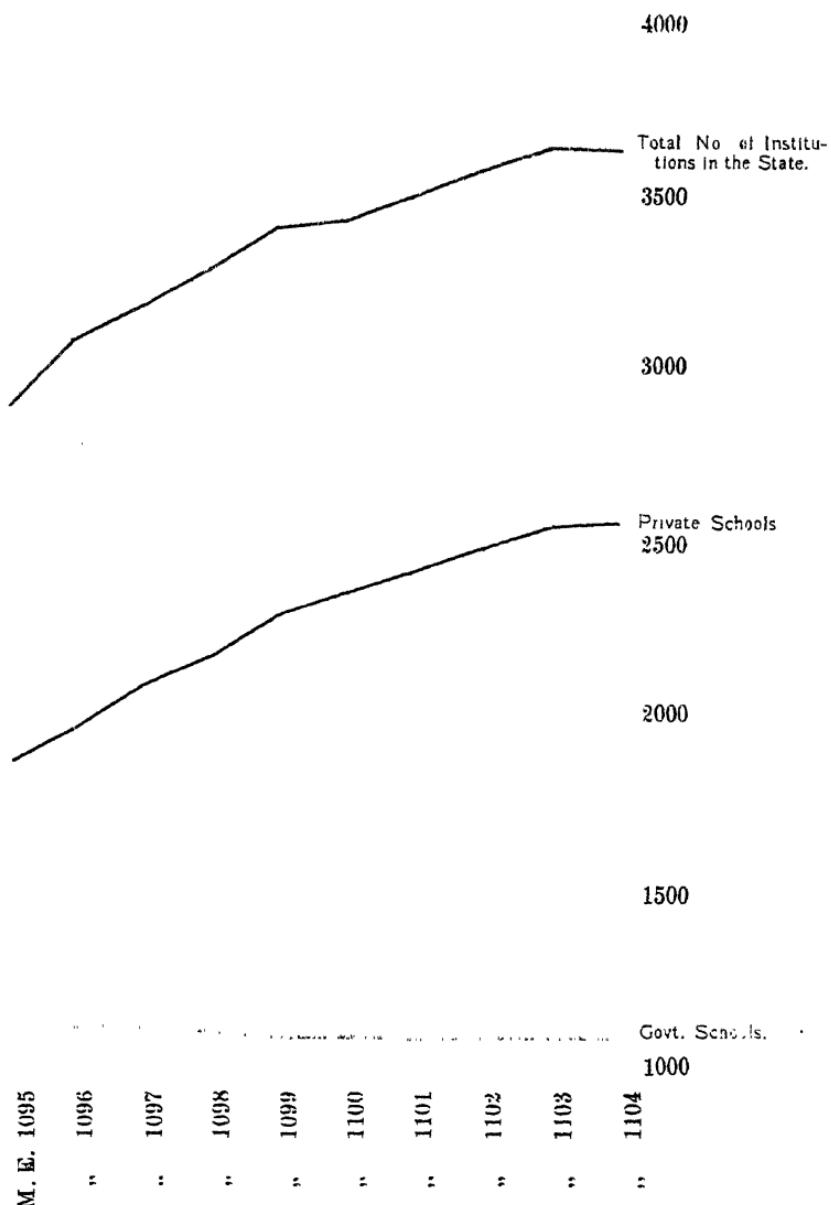
General Statistics.

5. Twenty years have now elapsed since the department was placed under a Director of Public Instruction in 1084. It will therefore be interesting to review the work of 1104 in the light of the position in 1084 as well as the results of the working during the year 1103. The following statement compares the number of institutions under the three categories of management, *viz.*, departmental, private aided and private unaided, during the years 1084, 1103 and 1104 and the numbers under instruction in each class during those years; the statement also embodies information regarding the average strength of an institution belonging to each of the classes :—

Management.	Number of institutions.			Number of pupils.			Average strength of an institution.		
	1084	1103	1104	1084	1103	1104	1084	1103	1104
Departmental	438	1,081	1,079	58,159	237,161	249,370	133	219	222
Private aided	1,330	2,347	2,390	79,990	258,673	272,888	61	112	111
Private unaided	1,686	200	163	67,858	23,151	22,967	10	116	141
Total	3,454	3,628	3,632	206,017	519,288	545,225	60	143	150

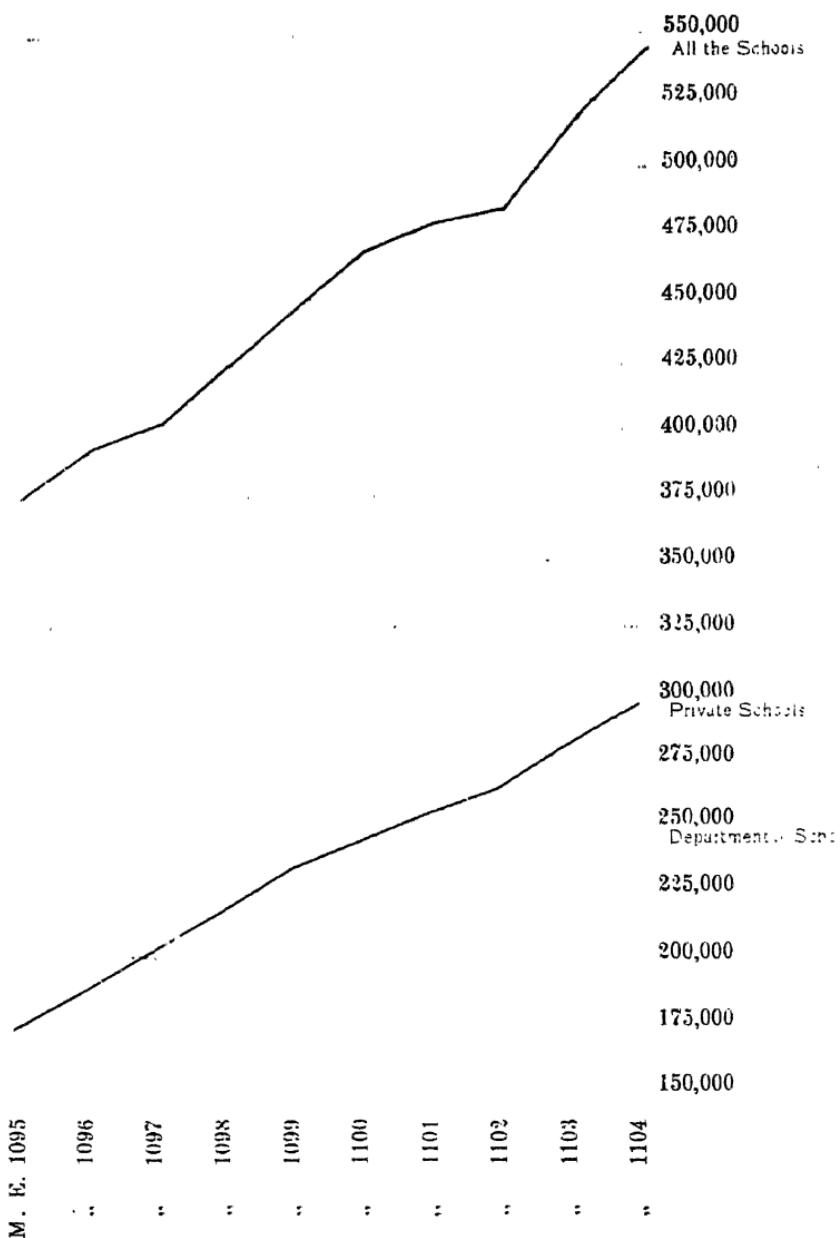
The number of departmental institutions which twenty-one years ago was a little over an eighth of the aggregate number of educational institutions in the State was little less than a third in 1104. Departmental schools which numbered 438 in 1084 and had a total strength of 58,159, increased in 1104 to 1,079 with a total strength of 249,370. Private schools decreased from 3,016 to 2,553, but their strength increased from 147,858 to 275,855. The private unaided school of 1104 does not belong to the same class as its prototype of

EDUCATION
Number of Institutions.



EDUCATION

Number under Instruction in Departmental & Private Institutions.



twenty years ago ; for while the former is efficient and is unaided because self-supporting, the latter was a rudimentary institution conforming to no recognised standards, subject to little or no control and unfit for recognition. While the total number of institutions rose only by 178, the strength increased by 339,208. The percentage of increase in the former was 5, while that in the latter was 169. The average strength in a departmental school was nearly double that in a private aided school. Compared with 1103, the number of recognised institutions rose only by 4, but the strength in them increased by 25,937, against 45 and 30,857, respectively, in 1103. The departmental institutions fell in number by 2 from 1,081 to 1,079, but the strength in them rose from 237,461 to 249,370 or by 11,909. The private aided schools rose in number from 2,347 to 2,390 and in strength from 258,673 to 272,888 or by 43 and 14,215, respectively. There was a fall in the number of private unaided institutions from 200 to 163 or by 37, mainly by their transfer to the aided list. There was a fall in the number in attendance too from 23,154 to 22,967 or by 187. The private schools increased by 6 and the number in them by 14,028. The percentages of pupils in departmental institutions and in private institutions in relation to the total number under instruction were 45·8 and 54·2 against 45·7 and 54·3, respectively, in 1103. The largest number of educational institutions was in the Tiruvalla taluk which had 403 schools with 56,077 pupils, followed by Neyyattinkara with 237 schools containing 34,434 pupils and Kottayam with 210 schools and 33,787 pupils. Besides the 3,632 recognised institutions under the control of the Education Department, there were 404 unrecognised institutions with an aggregate strength of 17,612 pupils. These were mostly primary schools for boys which, when they have conformed to the standards prescribed and enforced by the department and are recognised as supplying real needs, will come under its purview. The total number of educational institutions, both recognised and unrecognised, therefore, rose from 4,014 with a total strength of 535,557 pupils in 1103 to 4,032 with a total strength of 562,837 pupils in 1104. Taking the recognised institutions alone, there was at the end of the year one school for every 2·099 square miles of the area and for every 1,103 of the

population of the State according to the census of 1921. The corresponding figures for 1903 were 2·10 square miles and 1,104 of the population. If the unrecognised schools are also taken into account, and the inhabited area alone considered, there was one institution for every 1·24 square miles and 993 inhabitants. All pakuthies except seven situated in the inaccessible and sparsely populated taluks of Devicolam and Peermade possessed at least a recognised school each. Of the total population of the State, 13·6 per cent. were attending recognised schools or colleges in 1904, against 12·9 per cent. in 1903 and 12·2 per cent. in 1902, an increase resulting mainly from the natural increase in population and consequent increase in the number of the children of school-going age from year to year.

6. The total strength of the pupils in the various grades of educational institutions during the years
Distribution of Pupils. 1903 and 1904 is exhibited in the following statement :—

Grade or class of institution.	Number under instruction in		Increase in
	1903	1904	
Colleges	...	2,554	2,852
English Schools	...	48,150	50,303
Vernacular Schools	...	465,144	488,424
Special Schools	...	3,440	3,646
Total	...	519,288	545,225
			25,937

The strength in the colleges rose, probably as a result of the better results in the public examination at the end of the secondary school course. The general increase was shared by

the private colleges also. The total strength in the English schools increased by 4·5 per cent., in the vernacular schools by 5 per cent., and in the special schools by nearly 6 per cent.

7. The increase of 25,937 pupils in recognised institutions was contributed by almost all the important communities in the State, the increase being large in the case

Progress of Education among certain Communities. of the Ezhavas whose strength exceeded that of the previous year by 6,763, the Romo-Syrians whose strength rose by 4,935 and the Nayars whose strength rose by 4,683.

Among Christians, there was appreciable increase among the Congregationalists and the Jacobites. The Pulayas, the Anglican Christians, the Methodists, the Asaris, the Mahomedans and the Nadars also shared in the increase. Decrease was recorded under various communities, the most marked being among 'other Roman Catholics,' 'other Christians,' and Baptists.

8. The parents or guardians of more than half the number of pupils under instruction during the year were landlords and farmers, of nearly one-sixth day-labourers, of about one-eighth traders, and of about one-fourteenth Government servants.

Staff.

9. The total number of teachers employed in the departmental, private aided and private unaided schools was estimated at 18,483 at the end of the year. Of these,

Qualifications. 8,200 were in departmental institutions, 9,149 in private aided schools and 1,134 in private unaided schools. Of these, 6,086 were trained teachers, the percentages of trained hands to the total staff being 43 in departmental, 25 in private aided and 22 in private unaided schools. The percentages of trained teachers on the staff of departmental girls' schools and private aided girls' schools were 29·4 and 29·9, respectively.

10. The year witnessed the retirement from active service of a number of able and experienced officers who in their respective spheres had done good and commendable work for the advancement of education. Failing health obliged

Casualties.

Mr. J. Stephenson, B. Sc., A. R. C. Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to proceed home on leave preparatory to retirement after a service of nearly twenty years. Rao Sahib O. M. Cherian, B. A., L. T., who had served in various capacities in the field of education from 1075 and who was an inspecting officer in the Vernacular Branch for about twelve years went on leave preparatory to retirement, from the 1st Edavam 1104. Miss E. C. Carrapiett, M. A., L. T., the first Inspectress of Girls' Schools and one of the pioneers of female education in the State, also severed her active connection with the department after acting as the Principal of the College for Women for a short period. Miss D.H. Watts, B.A., who was for long the Principal of the Second Grade College for Women and contributed in a unique degree to the spread of higher education among women in the State retired on the 14th Chingam 1104.

Direction.

11. Mr. J. Stephenson, B. Sc., A. R. C. Sc., went on leave for six months from the 6th Chingam 1104 and subsequently extended his leave up to the 9th

Personnel.

Medam 1105 when he is due to retire. For nearly twenty years he served the

State first as Professor of Physics and Applied Mathematics, then as Principal and lastly as Director of Public Instruction. The last office he has been occupying from the 4th Kumbham 1099. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M. A., Principal of His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts and the Training College, was appointed to act for him on probation and assumed charge on the 10th Chingam 1104.

12. The acting Director of Public Instruction was deputed by Government to visit Mysore and Madras for studying the educational systems and institutions there.

Visits and Inspection.

As regards the educational institutions in the State, he made 14 visits to colleges,

108 visits to English high and middle schools for boys and girls, 172 visits to vernacular middle and primary schools and 19 visits to other institutions. The number of days spent on tour was 80.

Inspection.

13. The Inspector of English Schools had to inspect all the 53 high schools under him and four English middle schools the headmasters of which were senior in standing to the Assistant Inspectors. There were two Assistant Inspectors and they had to inspect 76 and 88 English middle schools, respectively. During the year, the Inspector inspected 51 high schools and 3 English middle schools and paid 60 other visits to high and middle schools. The two Assistant Inspectors of English Schools inspected all the institutions under their control. Rao Sahib O. M. Cherian was Inspector of Vernacular Schools for the first nine months of the year and visited only six institutions before he went on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. M. P. Krishnan Nambiyar, who was in charge of the office during the last two and a half months of the year, inspected 3 vernacular high and middle schools, 3 special schools and the offices of three Assistant Inspectors, besides visiting 17 vernacular high and middle schools, 20 primary schools and 3 special schools. Of the Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools, all except three inspected 100 institutions and more. Mrs. P. Quinless, B.A., L.T., who was acting as Inspectress of Girls' Schools during the first ten months, spent 99 days on tour, of which 79 were spent on inspection work, besides conducting inspection on 31 days while at headquarters. She inspected 33 schools and visited 72 other institutions. Miss E. C. Carrapiett, who was Inspectress for the rest of the year, did not do much touring work. The Assistant Inspectresses inspected all except two vernacular middle schools, 40 primary schools and two special schools.

College Education.

14. There were eight colleges in the State affiliated to the University of Madras and under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction, as in the

*Number and
Strength of Col-
leges.*

previous year. Of these, four were departmental colleges and the other four aided. The total number of students in all the colleges together rose from 2,454

to 2,749 or by 295. All the colleges, except the Training College, where 50 graduates are annually trained for the L. T. course, participated in the increase. There was a revival of the strength in the Science and Arts Colleges, particularly the latter. The strength in the Women's College increased by 54 per cent. Among the private colleges, the St. Berchmann's College, Changanchery, and the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, had the largest accession of strength. There were increases in the numbers attending all the classes except the junior B. A. (Pass) and B. A. (Honors) first and third year classes.

His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science.

Principal.

Mr. James Pryde, M. A., B. Sc.

15. The College of Science prepared students for the B. A. (Pass) Degree in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science, and for the B. A. (Honors) Degree in Mathematics. The strength of the college rose from 748 to 757. 229 students were newly admitted to the junior intermediate class. The number of women students attending the college sustained a further fall from 39 to 29, as a result of the opening of the Natural Science branch for the Intermediate and the Mathematics branch for the B. A. Degree examination in the Women's College. The results of the University examinations were satisfactory. For the Intermediate, the results in Group I

were better than those in Group II; of the 185 candidates sent up, 66 passed in full, of whom 25 were in the first class and 27 secured distinction in Mathematics, 26 in Chemistry, 6 in Physics and 3 in Botany. For the B. A. (Honors) Degree examination in Mathematics, 20 appeared, of whom 2 withdrew and 2 were recommended for the Pass Degree; the other 16 passed, of whom 3 were placed in the first class and 5 in the second class. For the B. A. (Pass) Degree examination, 73 passed in English out of 109 sent up; and of the 106 in other subjects 69 passed. Two got a first class in Chemistry and one each in Mathematics and Physics. Of the two students who passed in the first class in Chemistry, one was a lady student who secured two University medals; and the other secured one University medal. The number of volumes in the library increased from 8,877 to 9,565. The extension to the Chemical Laboratory was completed. 75 students were residing in the Collegiate Hostel, 39 in other hostels and the rest with parents or guardians or in lodgings approved after inspection. The College Council met ten times during the year. 391 students were medically examined. The receipts from the college amounted to Rs. 69,686 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,68,014. Assuming the number of students on the rolls to be the mean between the numbers for the last two academic years, the average cost per student in 1104 was Rs. 223, of which Rs. 129 was met by the Government and Rs. 94 derived from fees, the corresponding figures for 1103 being Rs. 238, Rs. 147 and Rs. 91, respectively.

His Highness the Maharaja's College of Arts.

Principal. *Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami*

Aiyangar, M. A.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, M. A. (Oxon.)
(Acting).

16. The College of Arts prepared students for the B. A. (Pass) Degree in History, Philosophy and Languages and for

the B. A. (Honors) Degree in English and History. The strength, which had fallen in 1103, increased from 483 in that year to 542 in 1104. The increase was confined to the junior intermediate class which admitted 152 students and had 80 students more than in 1103. There were only 13 women students against 39 in 1103, and they were all in the Honors classes. Of the 53 candidates sent up for the Intermediate examination, 23 passed in all the three parts. 41 students qualified for the B. A. (Pass) Degree. There was no first class for the B. A. Degree examination and there were only 2 for the Intermediate examination. For the Honors examination, ten passed in History out of 17 who appeared, one being placed in the first class and three in the second class. In English, 4 out of 6 came out successful, one each being placed in the first and second classes. The student who was placed first in the first class in the History (Honors) Degree examination was awarded two prizes and a medal by the University of Madras and he also won the Provincial Silver Medal in His Excellency the Viceroy's All-India Essay Competition. The student who stood first among the candidates who passed in the first class in the English Language and Literature (Honors) Degree examination won two University medals and a prize. 1,360 volumes were added to the library, which thus contained 20,484 volumes at the end of the year. Of the 543 students in the college, 59 were living in Government hostels, 65 in other hostels, 243 with guardians and 176 in private lodgings. The annual medical inspection of the students was conducted. The College Council met 13 times against 16 in 1103. The receipts of the college amounted to Rs. 48,169 and the expenditure to Rs. 99,643. The average cost per student was Rs. 194, of which Rs. 100 was met by the Government and Rs. 94 derived from fees. The corresponding figures for 1103 were Rs. 186, Rs. 87 and Rs. 99, respectively.

His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.

17. The college, which had been affiliated for the B. A. Degree course in History and Languages during 1903, was further affiliated in Mathematics, with Astronomy and Analysis as special subjects, for the B. A. Degree and in Indian Music for the Intermediate course. The Indian Music course was not, however, started during the current academic year. The strength of the college rose from 112 to 172, partly as a result of opening the senior B. A. class and partly on account of increased admissions to the junior intermediate class. Of the students, 76 were Hindus, 95 Christians and 1 a Mahomedan. 83 new admissions were made to the junior intermediate class, of whom 58 belonged to the science groups. 17 new admissions were made to the junior B. A. class, 8 in the Mathematics group and 9 in the History group; there were no applicants for admission to the Languages group. Out of the 29 students presented for the Intermediate examination, 10 passed in full and 18 only in part. Two were placed in the first class in Group I, and 5 gained distinction in one subject or another. Twenty-two students were residing in the Government hostel, 39 in the Y. W. C. A. hostel, 31 in other hostels, 76 with parents or guardians and 4 in lodgings. A medical inspection of the students in the junior classes was conducted. A College Council was established and a College Calendar published. 1,870 books were added to the library and the total number of books at the end of the year was 8,495. The post of Music Mistress was abolished and a Lecturership in Physical Education sanctioned. The entire block of the new building was completed and occupied. A specially designed building for the Indian Music class was nearing completion when the year closed. Only half the scheduled rates of fees are levied and the fee income amounted to Rs. 5,811. The expenditure rose from Rs. 66,824 to Rs. 79,340. The average net cost per student was Rs. 518.

Private Colleges.

18. There were two first grade and two second grade colleges. The following statement compares for 1103 and 1104 the strength of these four institutions:—

No.	Name of College.	Strength in		Remarks.
		1103	1104	
1	Union Christian College, Alwaye —Principal Mr. A. M. Varkki, M. A.	317	337	Residential first grade college with four hostels.
2	St. Berchmann's College, Changanachery —Prin- cipal Rev. Matthew Purakkal, M. A.	401	468	First grade college with a hostel.
3	C. M. S. College, Kotta- yam—Principal Mr. C. K. Thomas, B. A., L. T., acting.	205	234	Second grade college with a hostel.
4	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil — Principal Mr. G. H. Marsden, M. A. (Cantab.)	138	188	Second grade college with two hostels.

In the Union Christian College, 230 of the students were in residence in the hostels attached to the college. The St. Berchmann's College produced the only first class in the B. A. Degree examination for Zoology and the first in the Presidency, though in the second class, for Botany. This college was awarded building, furniture and appliances grants amounting to Rs. 16,136, and the Scott Christian College a maintenance grant of Rs. 1,000 by the Government. The students in the junior intermediate class of the C. M. S. College were medically examined.

The Training College, Trivandrum.

Principal.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami

Aiyangar, M. A.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, M. A.

(Oxon.), (Acting).

19. The Training College consists of a graduate section for undergoing the course for the L. T. Degree examination and an undergraduate section in which the course of training extends over one year and the pupil teachers appear for examinations conducted by the department. As usual, the maximum number of 50 graduates was admitted in the L. T. class, of whom five were women. Twenty teachers were selected from the departmental schools, 23 from private schools and 7 were from the Cochin State. In the undergraduate section, there were 48 persons under training of whom 10 were women; 21 of them were from departmental schools and 27 from private schools within the State. In the L. T. Degree examination, 37 passed out of 49 presented, 10 of them securing a second class. 48 students were presented from the undergraduate section for the Trained Teachers' Certificate examination, of whom 40 passed. The library had 9,444 volumes at the end of the year, the addition during the year being 260 volumes. 28 students were in residence in the Training College hostel, 11 in other hostels, 49 in private lodgings and 10 with guardians or relations. A class in first aid was held and it was attended by all the students. The receipts from the institution amounted to Rs. 10,668 and the expenditure to Rs. 35,719.

The Sanskrit College.

Principal.

Mr. V. Krishnan Tampi, B. A.

20. The Sanskrit College is purely a State institution which is not affiliated to the University of Madras and consists of a college course, the Sastra section, and a high school course, the Kavya and Veda sections. Diplomas are awarded to those who pass in the final Upadhyaya and Mahopadhyaya examinations.

tions conducted by an external board of examiners; and the curriculum has been designed so as to leaven the study of ancient literature and sciences by a knowledge of English and modern scientific criticism. The Sastra section consists of the Upadhyaya and Mahopadhyaya classes, comprising courses of two and three years, respectively, in the three branches of Tarka, Jyotisha and Vyakarana. The strength of the Sastra section rose from 51 to 55 and of the Kavya section from 353 to 410, while that of the Veda section fell from 66 to 64. There were five women students in the Upadhyaya classes of the Sastra section and 30 women students in the Kavya section. The Council of Visitors conducted the annual inspection of the College and also met in connection with the examinations. The receipts amounted to Rs. 143 and the expenditure to Rs. 20,232.

21. The total expenditure on college education, excluding the Sanskrit College, was Rs. 3,99,851, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,34,334. The net ex-

Expenditure on University Education. penditure on University education was thus Rs. 2,65,517. The gross expenditure on college education formed 9·58 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Education Department and the receipts from departmental colleges 16·24 per cent. of the total receipts.

English Education.

22. The number of English schools in the State rose from 228 to 238 and their total strength from 48,150 to 50,303.

Number and Strength of English Schools. There was an increase of 10 in the number of institutions and of 2,153 in their strength. The total number of departmental English schools was 41, the same as in 1103, but their strength, which had fallen by 158 in 1103, rose by 128 in 1104. One middle school was raised to the high school standard. Private aided schools numbered 77 as in the previous year, but their strength decreased by 160. The

increase in the number of schools was entirely under the private unaided institutions which rose by 10 and in strength by 2,185. The number of English high schools rose by 2 and the strength in them by 693. English middle schools increased by 8 and their strength by 1,460. In 1084, there were 28 high schools, of which 7 were departmental and 21 private, with a total strength of 10,925, of which 3,014 were in the former and 7,911 in the latter. One of these was

High Schools. a departmental high school for girls with 468 pupils and 2 private high schools for girls with 396 pupils. In 1104, there were 67 high schools, of which 22 were departmental and 45 private, with a total strength of 32,250, of which 12,438 were in the former and 17,112 in the latter. There was, in 1104, one departmental high school for girls and 13 private high schools for girls. There were, in 1084, 81 middle schools of which 18 were departmental and 63 private, with a total strength of 6,939, of which 2,440 were in the former

Middle Schools. and 4,499 in the latter. There was then no departmental middle school for girls, but there were 7 private middle schools for girls. In 1104, there were 171 middle schools, of which 19 were departmental and 152 private, with a total strength of 20,753, of which 2,879 were in departmental schools and 17,874 in private schools. Five of them were departmental middle schools for girls and 16 private middle schools for girls. The remarkable increase in the number of high schools and middle schools during the past twenty years is an indication of the ardent desire of the people for English education. Comparing the figures for 1103 and 1104, it is seen that the total strength of boys' schools rose

Strength. from 42,412 to 44,270 and of girls' schools from 5,788 to 6,033. Schools of both grades participated in the increase. Of the total number of pupils in English schools, *viz.*, 50,303, the departmental schools contained 15,317 pupils and the private schools 34,986 pupils, their percentages in 1104 to the total strength being 30 and 70 against 32 and 68, respectively, in 1103. The facilities or secondary education for girls not having kept pace with the demand for the same and social sentiments not being

against co-education, there has always been a fair percentage of girls under instruction in English schools for boys in places where separate institutions for girls are not in existence. In 1104, there were 5,117 girls attending English schools for boys against 4,690 in 1103. In 9 departmental high schools, 4 private high schools and 2 private middle schools, their number was considerable, being 1,351 in

Girls in Boys' English Schools. all, of whom 381 were attending the high school classes. The largest number in high school classes was at Chengannur, followed by Tiruvalla, at both of which places there are departmental English middle schools for girls. The high schools for boys at Neyyattinkara, Kozhenchery, Kayankulam and Nedunganda had each more than 100 girls attending them.

23. Medical inspection of the pupils was conducted during the year in all departmental schools and in four of the private schools. The number of pupils who were

Medical Inspection. examined for the first time was 3,095, of whom 2,626 were in departmental schools and 469 in private schools. The inspection was repeated in the case of 1,788 pupils, of whom 133 belonged to private schools.

24. The number of candidates who appeared for the English School Leaving Certificate examination held at the end of the school year 1928-29 was 4,065, of

English School Leaving Certificate Examination. whom 496 were girls. Certificates were issued to 3,653 candidates; and of them 2,343 were, according to the rules issued by the University of Madras, declared eligible for admission to colleges. Of this latter number, 261 were girls. Of the successful candidates, 1,048 were admitted to University courses of study in the Government and private colleges in the State.

25. The total expenditure on English education rose from Rs. 8,08,313 to Rs. 8,26,308; this includes an outlay of Rs. 1,43,332 on grants against

Expenditure on English Education. English schools fell from Rs. 3,62,328 to Rs. 3,54,807. The net expenditure was thus Rs. 4,71,231 in 1104 against Rs. 4,45,985 in 1103. English schools contributed 43 per cent. of the income and accounted for 19·8 per cent. of the expenditure on the Education Department. The gross average cost per pupil in departmental institutions was Rs. 44·6 and the net cost Rs. 21·5 against Rs. 43·5 and Rs. 19·2, respectively, in 1103.

Vernacular Education.

26. There was a fall from 3,335 to 3,330 in the number of vernacular schools and a rise from 465,144 to 488,424 in the number of pupils attending them.

Number and Strength of Vernacular Schools. The number of institutions decreased by 5, while the strength increased by 23,280. Of these, 2,872 were boys' schools with a total strength of 410,501. The girls' schools numbered 458 and the attendance in them was 77,914. Of the boys' schools, 230 were high and middle schools with a strength of 88,453. The primary schools numbered 2,642 and their strength was 322,057. High and middle schools for girls numbered 97 and had a strength of 29,921, while the primary schools for girls numbered 361 and had a strength of 47,993. The total number of departmental schools decreased by 2 from 1,021 to 1,019; of these, 796 were boys' schools and 223 girls' schools, the departmental primary schools decreasing by 3 and a new primary school for girls being opened. The number of departmental high and middle schools for boys was 159 with a strength of 68,343, while there were 65 such schools for girls with a strength of 20,131 pupils. Departmental primary schools for boys numbered 637 with a strength of 119,969 and departmental primary schools for girls numbered 158 with a strength of 23,300. The strength in primary schools, departmental as well

as private, increased from 352,528 to 370,050 or by 17,522. The increase occurred both in boys' and girls' schools and in departmental as well as private schools. The aggregate increase in the strength of vernacular schools in 1104 was less than in 1103, and this fact coupled with the gradual decline in the annual increase in the number of institutions perhaps indicates that the attendance at schools is approaching the maximum and that the development of existing institutions will by itself serve to meet the further needs for expansion. The increase in the number of complete primary schools by 35 and of complete middle schools by 6 denotes a wholesome tendency.

27. The Director of Public Instruction has gathered certain data which would throw light on the wastage of educational

Educational Wastage. effort and the lapse into illiteracy resulting from the falling off of pupils before completing a fairly long and useful course of instruction. Assuming that 14 per cent. of the total population are between the ages of 6 and 11 and of the school-going age as estimated by the Hartog Committee for statistical purposes, and including in this category the pupils under instruction not only in primary schools but also in classes V and VI of vernacular middle schools and the preparatory class and form I of English middle schools, the number of pupils under instruction in 1104 was 498,386 or 83 per cent. out of an estimated school-going population of 675,000 calculated on the basis of the probable population of 4·5 millions in 1930. Lapse into illiteracy cannot be predicated in the case of those who have completed the primary school course. Taking the enrolment in the different years of the last decade, and the number admitted into class I in a particular year, it is seen that, out of every 100 pupils in class I in 1094, there were roughly only 42 pupils in class IV in 1097; in 1104, the corresponding number was 47·4. This gradual decline in the wastage is gratifying. The expenditure involved in this wastage of more than 50 per cent. of the initial educational effort is not inconsiderable, and proper correctives have to be applied by increasing the opportunities for complete courses.

That this is necessary will be evident from the fact that, of the 3,003 primary schools working in 1104, only 1,306 had class IV and were complete schools, while 737 schools had only the first three classes, 662 had only the first two classes and 298 had only the first class. The incomplete schools will, it may be expected, grow up into complete primary schools in course of time; and when they so function, the present wastage will diminish to an appreciable extent.

28. The total number of candidates who appeared for the Vernacular School Leaving examination was 5,130, of whom 3,537 were boys and 1,593 girls. Of these, 1,405 were successful, of whom 1,012 were boys and 393 girls. The percentage of passed candidates was 27·6.

Vernacular School Leaving Examination.

29. The percentage of trained teachers on the staff of vernacular schools not being as high as is desirable, teachers' associations were organised with a view to remedy this defect at least partially by providing opportunities for the untrained teachers to learn modern educational methods and become acquainted with up-to-date educational literature. Associations of teachers employed in vernacular schools have been organised for educational areas, at which model lessons, lectures on educational topics, etc., are given by qualified teachers. The associations form a special feature of vernacular schools. One working day in the month is set apart for the meeting of these associations. In 1104 M. E., 11,538 teachers belonging to 2,513 schools and 163 associations met on the whole 1,286 times, making an average of eight meetings in the year for each association. The percentage of attendance was 75·5, the attendance of departmental teachers being 81·3 and of teachers in private schools 70.

Teachers' Associations.

30. Though the aim has been to provide a self-contained and complete course of instruction in middle schools, there has always been a tendency for pupils in classes

English in Vernacular Schools. V, VI and VII of vernacular middle schools to migrate to English schools. In order to remove the handicap on such pupils, English has been introduced as a compulsory subject in certain selected vernacular schools where the demand was keen. English was so taught in 13 schools during the year. 202 candidates from these schools and 3 private candidates offered compulsory English for the Vernacular School Leaving examination during the year. Of these, 99 passed in English and 56 passed the examination. There were also two Anglo-vernacular schools in the High Range where English was taught from class III.

31. Tamil is the spoken language of the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram and Shencotta. In view of this, Malayalam was being replaced by Tamil in the educational

Tamil Education. institutions in these taluks. The number of departmental schools which were originally wholly or partially Malayalam schools but which were subsequently converted into Tamil schools was 30. A Tamil division of class VII was opened in the Suchindram vernacular middle school and of classes V and II in the vernacular middle schools at Eraniel and Colachel, respectively. There were at the end of the year 48 schools with qualified Tamil teachers on their staff.

32. The total expenditure on vernacular school education, not including the expenditure on the inspecting staff or the training institutions for vernacular school

Expenditure on Vernacular Education. teachers, rose from Rs. 23,76,602 in 1103 to Rs. 24,12,894 in 1104. The expenditure on departmental schools amounted to Rs. 16,27,345 and the grants-in-aid to Rs. 7,85,549. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,69,982. The

expenditure on Vernacular school education formed 57.79 per cent. of the total expenditure on education in 1104, against 56.71 per cent. in 1103.

33. Soon after the issue of the Education Code, the salaries of teachers in vernacular schools were enhanced, the lowest

Pay of Vernacular School Teachers. pay of a teacher being raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per mensem. The revision was carried out from 1086 taluk by taluk ; and the salary grants given to private schools were also simultaneously raised to Rs. 6

per mensem for the teachers of the three lowest classes. In 1094, the minimum pay was raised to Rs. 12. Later on, the teachers in departmental vernacular schools also participated in the scheme under which scarcity allowance was given to employees in the subordinate ranks of the service. The rates of grant to private schools were also raised by 25 per cent. in 1096. In connection with the revision of salaries effected on the recommendations of the Salaries Committee, the minimum pay was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 and the grant from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7½. In 1926 a committee was appointed to consider and recommend what increase of salaries and grants should be given to the primary school teachers in Government and aided schools and to suggest ways and means for meeting the extra cost involved in giving effect to their proposals. As already stated, the revision was sanctioned in the year under report. The salaries of the staff of vernacular middle schools also have been enhanced. A special staff is engaged in giving effect to the revision of salaries which will come into force retroactively from the 1st Chingam 1104. The main features of the scheme are as follows:—

Teachers in departmental primary schools now get a pay varying from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, about 4,200 teachers out of 5,500 coming under this class getting only the minimum. Their pay is to be fixed at a uniform scale of Rs. 15-12-18, with an efficiency bar after the first increment therein. Headmasters of complete primary schools getting Rs. 17 *plus* an allowance of Rs. 2 and headmistresses getting Rs. 22 *plus* Rs. 3 are to be

given a uniform scale of Rs. 20-1/2-25 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 21. Permanent headmistresses on Rs. 25 are to get a higher scale of Rs. 25-1/2-30, future appointments of headmistresses being, however, confined to the lower scale. Arabic Munshies, Bhagavatars and Sewing mistresses, who are now getting Rs. 14, are to go into a scale of Rs. 15-1/3-18; and competent class teachers teaching music or needlework in schools where there is no full-time Bhagavatar or Sewing mistress are to be given an allowance of Rs. 3. The pay for Koran teachers, who are only part-time employees, is to be the same as at present, *viz.*, Rs. 10; but qualified Mahomedan general teachers will be given an allowance of Rs. 3 for teaching the Koran. The present pay of teachers of middle schools is Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 for men teachers and Rs. 22, Rs. 26 and Rs. 28 for women teachers according as they teach class V, VI or VII. Their pay has been revised and fixed at Rs. 20-1/2-25 with a training bar at Rs. 22; and a personal scale of Rs. 25-1/2-30 is to be given to women teachers already drawing more than Rs. 25. Headmasters of complete middle schools for boys are now in two grades of Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 and headmistresses in two grades of Rs. 45 and Rs. 50. All heads of complete middle schools are to be given a scale of Rs. 35-5/2-40-5/3-50. The pay of Sanskrit Munshies is to be raised from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20-1/2-25. Arabic and Hebrew Munshies, Drawing masters and Bhagavatars now get Rs. 18 and Sewing mistresses Rs. 14 in middle schools. All these will go into a common scale of Rs. 18-1/3-22; and combined Drawing and Drill masters will be appointed on Rs. 20-1/2-25. Teachers of English in middle schools will be given a scale of Rs. 20-1/2-25. The rates of grants-in-aid have also been revised. In primary schools, the present rates vary from Rs. 7½ to Rs. 12 in boys' schools and from Rs. 8¾ to Rs. 15 in girls' schools. A basic rate of grant of Rs. 8½ for an untrained teacher with a training allowance of Rs. 2 and a similar allowance of Rs. 2 for the head of a complete primary school is to be introduced without distinction of sex. Teachers of special subjects in these schools are to be ranked with untrained teachers. In middle schools, the grant now varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 for men teachers in boys' schools and from Rs. 9 to Rs. 18¾ for women teachers.

in girls' schools, men teachers in girls' schools receiving three-fourths of the rates in boys' schools. These are to be replaced by a basic grant of Rs. 6 for all teachers including Munshies, Drawing masters and Bhagavatars with a training allowance of Rs. 2, a 50 per cent. additional grant for all women teachers in girls' schools, and an additional grant of Rs. 5 for heads of all complete schools. The increased expenditure is estimated at more than Rs. 2 lakhs per annum.

Female Education.

34. The number of recognised educational institutions for girls rose from 503 to 516 or by 13; and the total number of girls under instruction, including those

*Number and
Strength of Educa-
tional Institutions
for Girls.* attending boys' schools and colleges, rose from 190,951 to 203,699 or by 12,748. 231 institutions were departmental and 285 private, 7 alone of the latter being unaided.

Departmental institutions increased by 1 and private schools by 12. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 132,471, and those attending girls' schools 71,283; the increase in the former was 8,403 and in the latter 4,345. The proportion of girls to boys under instruction in schools and colleges was 1 : 1.676 against 1 : 1.719 in 1103.

35. The following table shows the distribution of girls amongst the various classes of institutions in

*Distribution of
Girls according to
Stage of Education.*

Institutions.	Number under instruction in		
	1103	1104	Increase
Colleges	... 203	238	35
English Schools	... 10,428	11,150	722
Vernacular Schools	... 178,817	190,786	11,969
Special Schools	... 1,503	1,525	22
Total	190,951	203,699	12,748

Of the 238 girls attending colleges, 172 were in the College for Women, 29 in the College of Science, 13 in the College of Arts, 15 in the Training College, 5 in the Sanskrit College and 4 in the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil. In English and vernacular schools, the tendency to discontinue after the earlier stages is exhibited by the diminishing strength in the higher classes.

36. Of the 496 girls who appeared for the English School Leaving Certificate examination, 261 girls or 53 per cent. were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study. The number of girls who appeared for the Vernacular School Leaving examination was 1,593, and 393 of them or 25 per cent. passed.

Examination Results.

37. A differentiation of the curricula for girls' and boys' schools has been attempted by the inclusion in the curricula of girls' schools of subjects like singing and sewing, and by the maintenance in the only departmental high school for girls and in a private high school, of a special section containing more or less parallel divisions of forms IV to VI to give instruction in subjects coming under domestic science such as cooking, sick-nursing, first aid and needlework. Domestic economy has been included as an optional subject in two of the public examinations conducted by the department. Candidates for these two examinations have now been permitted also to offer either Indian or European Music as an optional subject, particularly in view of the affiliation of the Women's College in Indian Music for the Intermediate in Arts course. Music examinations were held regularly as in previous years to select qualified persons suitable for appointment as Bhagavatars. There were more than 250 teachers of music and the expenditure on them was about Rs. 35,000. The limitations of the school curriculum, which is dominated throughout by the requirements of the University, coupled with the reluctance on the part of pupils to take advantage of modified courses, have prevented

Differentiation of Curricula for the Sexes.

fundamental alterations and even led to the gradual closing of the special section in the Departmental Girls' High School.

38. Co-education, or the education of boys and girls in the same institution, is permitted in almost all boys' schools with the result that the number of girls studying *Co-education.* in boys' schools is far larger than the number of girls studying in girls' schools.

A vernacular school for girls might admit boys in the lower primary classes, but boys are not admitted in the higher classes of girls' schools. In the colleges in Trivandrum, co-education is allowed in those subjects in which the College for Women does not offer instruction. Female pupils in all departmental educational institutions enjoy the half-fee concession irrespective of economic status. In the preceding paragraphs, the extent to which co-education has spread in the State has been briefly indicated. Latterly, the number of women students attending the Arts and Science Colleges has been on the wane, as the Women's College offers instruction in all the subjects for the Intermediate course provided for in the Arts and Science Colleges and for the B. A. in three ~~subjects~~. In the English and vernacular schools for boys, the number of girls has been steadily on the increase. In 1095, the number of girls attending English schools for boys was 1,607 and of those attending Vernacular schools for boys was 71,792; in 1104 their number rose to 5,122 and 127,128, ~~respectively~~, the percentages of increase during the decade being 219 and 77, respectively. The percentages of women students to the total number of students attending colleges and English schools were 8 and 22, respectively, as in 1103. Their percentage in vernacular schools rose from 38 in 1103 to 39 in 1104. There was a larger number of girls in private institutions than in departmental ones, and the proportionate rise during the last decade was also greater in them. The prevalence of co-education even in vernacular schools for Mahomedans, which will be evident from the figures furnished in a subsequent ~~part~~ of this chapter, is significant. It has already been stated at the commencement of this chapter that the system of co-education was coeval with the institution of village schools and that it did not

require any patronage or inducement for its progress and development in view of the facilities afforded therefor by family and communal traditions. The system has been responsible for the remarkable spread of female education in the State ; and but for it the problem of providing education to more than 200,000 of girls now undergoing instruction in the State by the provision of separate institutions for them in the different stages of instruction would have assumed serious proportions.

Special School Education.

39. In addition to the Training College where graduates and undergraduates are trained, there are training schools where holders of Vernacular School Leaving Certificates, Vernacular Higher Examination Certificates and English School Leaving Certificates are trained. The training institutions for vernacular schools are of two grades, *viz.*, the higher and the lower. The course of training in all these institutions extends to one academic year. The number of training schools was 19, one less than in 1103, due to an unaided training school at Nagercoil having been voluntarily wound up. Ten of these were departmental, and the other nine private aided; six, including the departmental Higher Grade Training School for Women, were of the higher grade, and the other ten of the lower grade. Four of these 19 schools were for women, of which one was departmental and the other 3 private aided; one of these latter was of the higher grade. The total number of teachers under training in these schools was 345 of whom 85 were women.

40. The Education Department has retained, even after the creation of the Industries Department, a few technical schools for girls under the control of the Inspectress of girls' schools, in view of their being mostly attached to convents and such subjects as lace-making, embroidery and weaving being alone taught in them. The number of such schools was 18 as in 1103, and they had in 1104 an aggregate strength of 1,290 against 1,323 in 1103.

41. The Reformatory is the institution to which under the law juvenile offenders are sent for purposes of correction ; and facilities are there not only for the

The Reformatory School. development of character but for the imparting of general education and the rudiments of some art or industry that would enable

the discharged inmates to earn their livelihood. There were 15 admissions and 7 releases during the year and the strength at the end of the year was 29 against 21 in 1103. The number of admissions was the highest during the past one decade. The boys under detention in the Reformatory School were taught printing, tailoring, drawing, binding, agriculture and gardening and music. Weaving has since been introduced in the place of tailoring. One boy, who was presented for the Vernacular School Leaving examination, passed. Moral instruction was imparted by voluntary teachers. The Committee of Visitors held three meetings during the year.

42. Reference has already been made to the Kavya and Veda sections attached to the Sanskrit College. Their strength was 419 as in the previous year, of which

Sanskrit Schools. 30 in the Kavya section were girls. As in 1103, there were, besides, 13 Sanskrit and 2 Vedic schools conducted as aided schools and they had an strength of 1,514 in 1104 against 1,275 pupils in 1103.

Education of Special Classes.

43. Special schools have come into existence chiefly because the communities for whose special benefit the institutions are meant require separate treatment on *General.* religious or social grounds.

44. There were four special schools for the education of members of Kshatriya families, viz., at Mavelikara, Aranmula, Poonjar and Pantalam. The one at Mavelikara is a departmental English middle school where boarding and instruction are free

Kshatriyas.

and the others primary schools. One of these was an aided school. They had an aggregate strength of 62 boys and 24 girls.

45. The number of Malayala Brahmins under instruction in 1104 was 979 against 1,034 in 1103. The special school maintained by Government at Kunnattur is an English middle school and has provision for Vedic instruction. A boarding house is attached to it. Boarding and instruction were free. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 49 against 52 in 1103. Two girls were attending the school, but they did not reside in the attached boarding house.

46. Special inducements have for some years now been offered to Mahomedan pupils not merely by the grant, irrespective of poverty, of the half-fee concession, *Mahomedans.* but by the appointment of a qualified Koran teacher or Arabic Munshi in schools in which there is a sufficient number of Mahomedan pupils. There are also special schools for Mahomedans in certain areas and a high school for the special benefit of this community exists at Alleppey. There is further a Mahomedan Inspector of Schools for the inspection of Arabic and Koran teaching in schools and for encouraging generally the spread of education amongst members of the community. Special scholarships have been instituted by the Government for Mahomedan students in colleges, English schools and vernacular schools. The number of Mahomedans under instruction increased from 17,900 in 1103 to 18,372 or by 472. The strength in the High School at Alleppey fell from 110 to 109. The receipts from the fee income are negligible. The net cost to Government on account of the school was Rs. 10,381 which works out to a *per capita* expenditure of Rs. 95 per annum. The education of Mahomedan girls also received attention. The department maintained 3 primary schools for girls and there were in addition 7 aided vernacular schools, one of which was a middle school. These schools had a total

strength of 819 girls and 175 boys. All except 66 of the girls were in the three lowest classes of primary schools.

47. Paraya pupils under instruction rose from 4,234 to 4,465 or by 231, and Pulayas from 13,479 to 14,390 or by 911. There were 55 Paraya pupils and *Depressed Classes.* 112 Pulaya pupils attending English schools; 121 of the former and 336 of the latter were in vernacular middle schools after completing the primary school course.

MISCELLANEOUS.

48. There were Government hostels attached to the Science and Arts Colleges, the Training College and the Women's College, at Trivandrum. *Hostels and Boarding Houses.* There were also the following private hostels at Trivandrum, aided by Government grants :—

No.	Name of Hostel.	Strength in		Grant in Rs.
		1104	1104	
1	The L. M. S. Hostel	...	56	240
2	The Y. M. C. A. Hostel	...	45	480
3	The St. George's Hostel	...	19	125
4	The Catholic Hostel	...	34	540
5	The Muslim Hostel	...	11	150
6	The Y. W. C. A. Hostel for Women		52	1,200
7	S. N. V. Sadanam Hostel for Girls	...	24	144

There were 102 students in residence in the Collegiate Hostel, of whom 79 belonged to the Science College and 23 to the Arts College; 30 students of the Arts College resided in the College Hostel at Taikad; of the 29 students in residence in the Women's College Hostel, 22 belonged to the College for Women, 5 to the College of Science and 2 to the College of Arts; 27 students were in residence in the Training College Hostel. The Hindu Mahila-mandiram Hostel, which provided accommodation for women students in previous years, did not work during the year. The Muslim Hostel worked only for the first nine months of the year. The total number of students residing in hostels in the town of Trivandrum during the year was 529. There were hostels and boarding houses attached to educational institutions in mofussil stations. The Students' Hostel, Vazhapalli, and the Sarasvativilasam Hostel, Changanachery, together provided accommodation for 81 students of the St. Berchmann's College, Changanachery. In the hostels attached to the four private colleges, 376 students were in residence and two of the colleges were in receipt of grants for hostels. There were 36 boarders in the Special English Middle School at Mavelikara and 39 in the Kunnattur Special School. In the boarding houses which were attached to 32 private English schools, 1,182 pupils were in residence. There were, besides, 10 boarding houses with an aggregate strength of 728 attached to girls' schools, and 8 boarding houses with a total strength of 442 attached to vernacular schools for boys.

49. The number of orphanages working during the year was 10 and their total strength 761 orphans, of whom 401 were in the Infant Jesus Orphanage at Mulagummud. One of these was a Hindu organisation, 6 were run by Roman Catholics and three by the London Mission. Seven of the orphanages received grants aggregating Rs. 2,721.

50. The expenditure incurred on account of scholarships paid by the Government and stipends paid to teachers of departmental schools under training amounted to

Scholarships and Stipends. Rs. 85,317, of which Rs. 43,055 was spent on scholarships and Rs. 42,262 on stipends. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 80,041, Rs. 43,356 and Rs. 36,685, respectively. His Highness the Maha Raja's scholarships tenable in English schools and colleges, the scholarships in the Sanskrit College and the Mahomedan scholarships account for most of the expenditure under scholarships. The amount of grants-in-aid towards stipends to teachers selected for training from non-departmental institutions was Rs. 18,446. Endowed scholarships to the total value of Rs. 5,018 were also disbursed during the year.

51. Fee concessions were granted as in the previous year to pupils of the depressed classes, to poor pupils of the backward communities and also to poor pupils of all

Fee Concessions. classes. These concessions involved the Government, so far as the departmental institutions were concerned, in the sacrifice of a revenue of Rs. 84,635, of which the loss in colleges amounted to Rs. 2,562, in English schools to Rs. 63,620 and in vernacular schools to Rs. 18,453. The managements of private institutions which allowed the same fee concessions as in departmental institutions were reimbursed to the extent of 75 per cent. of the loss sustained thereby, and a grant of Rs. 80,473 was disbursed on this account. The fee concessions thus cost the Government Rs. 1,65,108 in all against Rs. 1,63,095 in the previous year, the increase being the result of a larger number of private schools participating in the scheme.

52. Instruction in the various forms of manual training and educational hand-work continued to be imparted to all students

Manual Training and Spinning. in the Training College, both in the graduate and under-graduate sections, and also to 421 pupils belonging to form V and classes below out of the 524 pupils in the model school attached to the college. The other institutions

in which manual training was given were the Sri Mula Vilasam English High School, the English High School for Girls, and Higher Grade Training School for Women. There was provision for teaching the subject in all departmental English middle schools for boys and girls except the Girls' School at Mavelikara, all departmental vernacular training schools for men, and all ~~departmental~~ vernacular high and middle schools for boys and middle schools for girls. A scheme, with an approved syllabus, for the training of women instructors in manual training to replace the men now teaching that subject in girls' schools was put into operation. Instruction in spinning, introduced five years back, was continued in the 16 boys' schools and 6 girls' schools in which it was started.

53. From 1092, grants-in-aid are given to reading rooms and libraries to encourage adult education. The control of these private institutions was transferred

Libraries and Reading Rooms. from the Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools to the Assistant Inspectors of English Schools. Of the 46 reading rooms and libraries, grants were awarded to 33. The total grant amounted to Rs. 2,478 against Rs. 2,412 in 1103.

54. There were 47 night-schools in 1103 with a strength of 1,447 pupils. There was a decline in the number and strength of these institutions meant for the literary education of adults to 30 and 939, respectively, in 1104.

Night-Schools. 55. The English Text Book Committee and the Vernacular Text Book Committee, both of which consisted of official as well as non-official members, continued to function during the year. The former examined 872 books and the latter 362.

Text Book Committees.

56. Soon after the Training College was established in 1911, an educational museum and bureau, from which books are lent not only to teachers resident in

*Educational
Museum and
Bureau.*

Trivandrum but to those in the mofussil, was attached to it. Its aim has been to provide up-to-date literature relating to modern educational ideals and methods and;

it contained 14,982 volumes at the close of the year, including 3,462 books in Indian languages and 786 added during the course of the year. The number of volumes lent was 7,743.

57. Efforts had been made more than once in the past decade to introduce the Boy Scout movement into the State, but it is only during the last three years with the

*Boy Scouts and
Girl Guides.* appointment of a State Commissioner and a Headquarters Council at Trivandrum that the movement made any real advance. Scouting

in Travancore received great encouragement when His Highness the Maha Raja was pleased to accept the office of Chief Scout in the State. Rallies have been held at Trivandrum annually in connection with the birthday of His Highness the Chief Scout at which the attendance has been very satisfactory. With the help and co-operation of the educational authorities, the movement has been spreading and in 1929 there was a total of 992 scouts and officers. The Girl Guide institution has also been introduced into the State and the First Princess is its Chief Guide. Both these organisations are receiving substantial contribution from the Government.

58. The results of the University examinations have been adverted to in the paragraphs relating to the colleges and of the English and Vernacular School Leaving Examinations. Certificate examinations in the appropriate sections devoted to English and vernacular

education. The department also conducted other examinations, the details of which are furnished in the following statement :—

Name of Examination.		Number of candidates that appeared.	Number that passed.
1. Trained Teachers' Certificate Examinations.			
(a) Higher Grade (English) ...	78	66	
(b) Higher Grade (Vernacular) ...	75	57	
(c) Lower Grade (Vernacular) ...	564	341	
2. Untrained Teachers' Certificate Examinations.			
(a) Higher Grade ...	93	70	
(b) Lower Grade ...	572	279	
3. The Needlework and Garment-making Examination.			
For the whole examination ...	53	35	
4. Vernacular Higher Examination...	421	129	
5. Qualification test for teachers in Tamil Schools.			
(a) Higher Grade ...	5	3	
(b) Lower Grade ...	57	25	
6. Arabic Munshies Examination			
(a) Higher Grade ...	15	4	
(b) Lower Grade ...	57	23	
7. Music Test Examination			
(a) Higher Grade ...	6	4	
(b) Lower Grade ...	64	44	

(The figures for the Music Test examination include also those who appeared or passed in part only).

The examinations are conducted by external boards of examiners annually constituted. The English and Vernacular School Leaving Certificate and Vernacular Higher examinations were conducted by a single board, the composition of which was changed in 1104; but it was found desirable to revert to the previous constitution in forming the board for the examinations of April 1930. The examination fees amounted on the whole to Rs. 92,994, and the charges to Rs. 65,551 in 1104.

59. The Director of Public Instruction has furnished particulars about the instructional institutions conducted or controlled by departments other than Education,

Instructional Institutions under other Departments. such as the Industrial, Fishery, Agricultural, Survey and Ayurveda Schools. There was a total of 3,662 pupils attending these institutions.

60. Recurring grants are given for the ordinary maintenance of institutions such as colleges, English high schools, vernacular schools, special schools, hostels, reading rooms and orphanages. Non-recurring grants are given to educational institutions in aid of the construction of buildings, equipment of institutions with laboratory appliances, books and furniture.

Grants-in-aid. Grants are also given in respect of fee concessions granted by the managements of private schools, for medical inspection of students and for stipends to teachers under training. The number of institutions which were in receipt of grants during the year was 2,439. The total amount disbursed as grants was Rs. 8,66,128 in 1104 against Rs. 8,30,381 in 1103.

61. The receipts and expenditure of the Education Department during the years 1103 and 1104 are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1103	1104
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	8,44,576	8,26,947
Expenditure	41,90,581	41,75,060

The receipts decreased by Rs. 17,629 and the expenditure by Rs. 15,521. The net expenditure rose from Rs. 33,46,005 to Rs. 33,48,113. The average *per capita* receipt from pupils in departmental institutions was only Re. 1-14 chs. 8 cash against Re. 1-17 chs. 8 cash in 1103. The *per capita* net cost of educating a pupil in a departmental institution came to Rs. 6-3 chs. 15 cash in 1104 against Rs. 6-12 chs. 0 cash in 1103. The average net cost of education per head of the population in 1104, on the basis of the census figures of 1921, was Re. 1-1 ch. 2 cash.

The Law College.

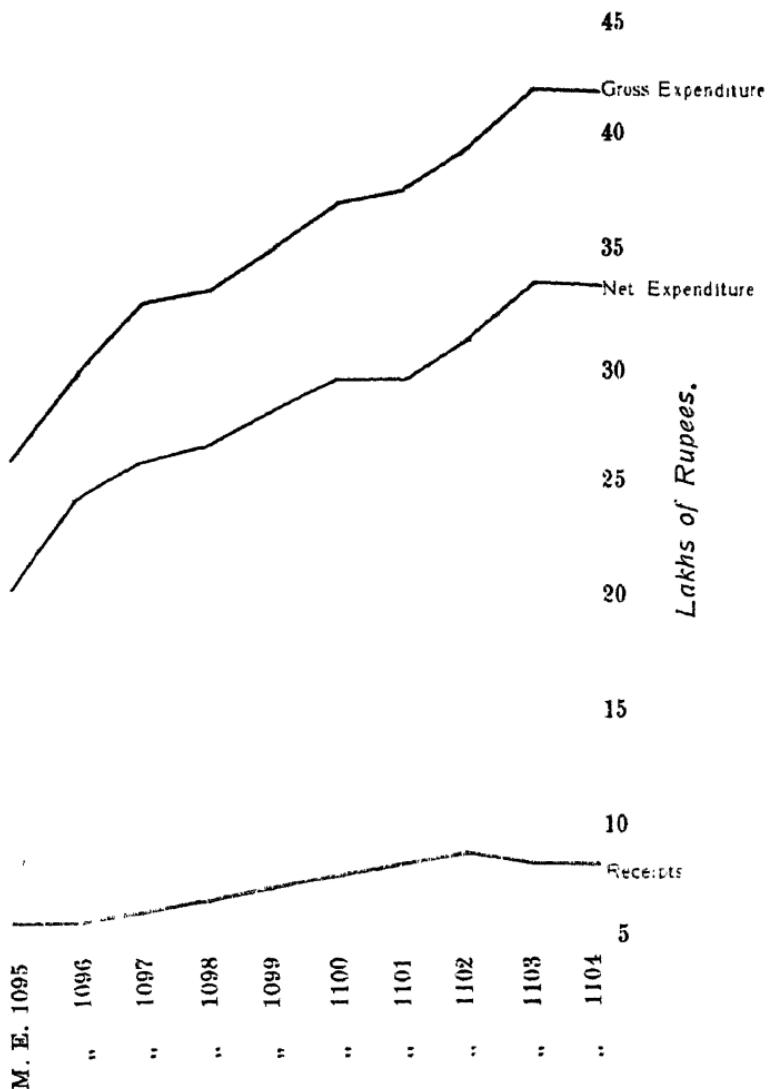
Principal. *Mr. E. J. John, B. A., B. L.*

62. The Law College, Trivandrum, is among the oldest educational institutions in the State, and one of the only two institutions of the kind in South India.

General. It had its genesis in the Law Class attached so long ago as 1050 M. E. to His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum. It was soon after affiliated to the University of Madras and has been preparing candidates for the B. L. Degree examination. It also prepares candidates for the Pleadership examination conducted by the High Court of Travancore. The successful candidates in this local examination, for which the syllabus has been framed to enable a study of the laws in force in the State, are eligible for *sannads* to practise in civil and criminal courts subordinate to the District and Sessions courts. The college is under the control of the High Court; and the Principal and other members of the staff are *vakils* practising at the bar and only part-time professors. The college was inspected during the year by a Commission of Inspection appointed by the University of Madras. The Pleadership course extends over two years.

Education

Gross Expenditure, Receipts and Net Expenditure.



63. The total strength of the different classes in the college at the end of 1104 was 740, of which 394 were in the B. L. class, 240 in the F. L. class and 106 in the Pleadership classes. The corresponding figures for 1103 were 584, 302, 201 and 81, respectively. There was thus an increase of 156 in the total strength, which was mostly in the B. L. and F. L. classes and necessitated their working with two divisions each. The hostel attached to the college had an average of 46 students in residence.

64. Out of the 181 students that appeared from the college for the B. L. Degree examination in April 1929, 42 passed; 19 passed out of the 164 that appeared for the F. L. examination. Thirty-five students appeared for the Second Grade Pleadership examination and seventeen of them were successful.

65. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of the receipts from, and expenditure on, the college (including the hostel) during the years 1103 and 1104 :—

Particulars.	1103	1104
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	62,934	72,737
Expenditure	35,504	35,581

The institution continued to be self-supporting.

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local self-government in Travancore is represented by the several Municipalities created under the provisions of the Travancore Municipal Regulation, V of 1095. *History.* The earliest piece of legislation in the matter was Regulation II of 1069.

Prior to that, a set of rules passed in 1053 governed the subject of sanitation and other matters connected with the improvement of towns. The rules applied only to the town of Trivandrum and regulated only certain matters relating to conservancy. They had not the force of law and were not comprehensive enough to meet the growing needs of the Capital and the important mofussil towns. The Regulation passed in 1069 to provide for the conservancy and improvement of towns created Town Improvement Committees and town funds; but the powers of the committees were limited and their duties confined to the supervision of sanitary arrangements. The committees had no power of taxation. Five committees, *viz.*, those at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, were appointed under this Regulation. The number of members on these committees varied from 5 to 9 with a permanent official majority. This Regulation was superseded by Regulation III of 1076, which authorised local taxation with the previous sanction of Government and thereby enabled the committees to augment their resources and widen the scope of their usefulness. The experience gained in the working of the above Regulation, the demands from the various committees for greater powers and necessary amendments and the progress of local bodies elsewhere led to the enactment of the present Regulation on the lines of the latest law in force in British India at the time. Under this Regulation, Municipal Councils were constituted and the maximum official as well as the minimum elected non-official element was fixed at one-third. The scope of municipal activities was

enlarged, and the obligatory and discretionary duties of Municipal Councils were defined.

2. The number of Municipalities in the State remained the same as in 1103, viz., 19. The administration of these Municipalities which have been established in the important urban areas is vested in Municipal Councils constituted under the Regulation. Seven of the municipal towns are in the Trivandrum Division, 7 in the Quilon Division and the remaining 5 in the

Number and Composition of Municipal Councils. Kottayam Division. The Municipal Councils are composed of members, some of whom are elected by the rate-payers and others nominated by Government. Of the nominated members, some are officials and others non-officials. The chief executive authority in these Councils is the President of the Council. All the Councils, except that of Trivandrum, have the right of electing their own Presidents; and the elections may be from amongst the members or from outside. The President of the Trivandrum Municipal Council is a whole time salaried official nominated by the Government. The official President appointed for the Attingal Municipal Council, as a temporary measure, continued during the year. The total strength of all the Councils on the last day of the year was the same as in 1103, viz., 312, of whom 193 were elected members and the rest, including 54 salaried officers, nominated by the Government.

3. The area comprised within the limits of the Municipalities remained unaltered during the year, being 111½ square miles. The population of this area according to the census of 1921 was 326,633.

Area and Population.

4. Each Municipal Council held on an average 25 meetings during the year as in 1103. The Trivandrum Municipal Council held the largest number of meetings, viz., 48, and the smallest number, viz., 15, was held by the Haripad Council.

Council Meetings.

5. The birth and death rates recorded during the year in all the municipal towns together were 37 and 19 against 35 and 17, respectively, per mille of the population in 1103. The Attingal Municipality recorded the lowest birth rate, *viz.*, 18 per mille of the population, while the lowest death rate was recorded in the Haripad Municipality, *viz.*, 10 per mille. The infantile mortality was 76 per mille of registered births against 74 in 1103. The highest rate of infantile mortality was recorded at Shencotta, as in the two previous years, being 196 against 173 in 1103. The lowest was in Padmanabhapuram, *viz.*, 16. Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form in the towns of Nagercoil, Colachel, Trivandrum, Padmanabhapuram, Shencotta, Kuzhittura and Neyyattinkara. The other towns remained free. The total number of attacks recorded was 953 with 488 deaths against 212 and 132, respectively, in 1103. Small-pox prevailed in a sporadic form in Colachel, Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayankulam, Haripad, Alleppey, Vaikam, Alwaye and Parur. The total number of attacks was 277, of which 93 proved fatal.

6. The number of cases vaccinated during the year in all the municipal towns together was 39,550 against 39,525 in 1103. Of these, 25,764 were primary *Vaccination.* vaccinations and the remaining 13,786 re-vaccinations. Primary vaccinations were successful in 98 per cent. of the cases against 97 per cent. in 1103, the corresponding percentages for re-vaccinations being 55 and 57.

7. The total number of prosecutions launched by the Municipal Councils for the infringement of municipal laws and rules was 5,615 against 5,845 in 1103. Of these, *Prosecutions.* 1,519 cases ended in conviction. The largest number of prosecutions was, as in 1103, in Trivandrum, *viz.*, 2,344, and the largest number of convictions, *viz.*, 970, was also recorded in that Municipality.

8. Excluding Government grants, the total receipts for the year of all the Municipalities together amounted to Rs. 4,50,887 or Rs. 49,085 more than the corresponding

Finance. amount for the previous year. The grants made by the Government amounted to Rs. 14,630 against Rs. 43,130 in 1103. The decrease was due to the fact that the usual grant of Rs. 20,000 to the Trivandrum Municipal Council was not sanctioned during the year under report. The grant annually made for the maintenance of kerosene lights in that Municipality was also reduced on the introduction of electric lighting of some of the roads at Government cost. Inclusive of the grants made by the Government, the aggregate receipts of all the Municipal Councils amounted to Rs. 4,65,517 against Rs. 4,44,932 for 1103. Adding to this, the opening balance of Rs. 2,62,653 at the credit of the Councils at the beginning of the year, the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 7,28,170, of which a sum of Rs. 4,91,432 was spent by the Councils during the year leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,36,738. The corresponding figures for 1103 were Rs. 6,86,580, Rs. 4,23,927 and Rs. 2,62,653 respectively.

9. The main function of municipal administration consisted of sanitation and public health. Amongst the obligatory functions which the Municipal Regulation

Miscellaneous. has devolved on Municipalities lighting public streets, vaccination and registration of births and deaths have been undertaken by all the Municipal Councils. Other obligatory duties, namely, housing and maintaining destitute orphans and cripples and establishing and maintaining elementary schools have not yet been undertaken by any Municipality. But a few Municipal Councils engaged themselves in certain activities calculated to promote the health, comfort and convenience of the citizens. In the field of education, the Municipal Council, Alwaye, continued to maintain the English Middle School for Girls and the Padmanabhapuram Municipal Council continued to maintain one night-school. The English Middle School for Girls maintained by the Attingal Municipal Council was abolished in the course of the year, as

the Council found it difficult to continue to maintain it. The Nagercoil and Quilon Municipalities had Health Visitors under their control and they continued to do good work. The Municipal Councils of Trivandrum, Kuzhittura and Mavelikara had midwives under them to assist the poor women in labour and it is gratifying to learn that they were doing useful work. The encouragement given to Ayurveda *vaidyans* within some municipal towns by a system of subventions continued during the year. The major Municipalities used motor tanks for watering roads and motor lorries for removing the night-soil. The Municipal Council at Kottayam has taken in hand the construction of a few relief roads in the town of Kottayam.

10. From the data furnished by the several Municipal Councils, it is seen that the incidence of taxation in the form of rates and taxes was highest in Kottayam

Incidence of Taxation. *viz.*, S. Rs. 2-9 chs. 0 cash (Bh. Rs. 2-4 as. 6 pies) and lowest in Changanacherry, *viz.*, 3 chs. 15 cash (2 annas 3 pies). Calculating the incidence in relation to the total revenue of Municipalities, the highest rate was in Kayankulam, *viz.*, S. Rs. 3-0-2 cash (Bh. Rs. 2-15 annas 3 pies) and the lowest in Mavelikara, *viz.*, 11 chs. 8 cash (6 annas 5 pies).

CHAPTER XIV.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Devaswom Commissioner. *Mr. O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar,*
B.A., B.E., C.E.

Mr. O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar who had been appointed as Devaswom Commissioner on probation from the 4th Medam 1103 was confirmed as such with effect from Personnel. the 1st Tulam 1104.

2. In pursuance of the Devaswom Proclamation dated the 12th April 1922, the control of the Sirkar Devaswoms which was till then vested in the Land Revenue General Department was taken away from that department and vested in the Devaswom Department newly formed with effect from the 1st Chingam 1098. This department is entrusted with the administration not only of the Sirkar Devaswoms but also of *Japadakshina* and *Oottus* or charitable institutions with the exception of the Sri Padmanabha-swami temple, the Utsavamatam and the Agrasala at the Capital, and of Personal Deposit Devaswoms and of their properties situated in and outside the State. The Devaswoms are classified into major, minor and petty, according to the scale of expenditure incurred; major Devaswoms are those having an annual expenditure of not less than Rs. 1,000 each, while minor Devaswoms are those incurring an expenditure of Rs. 100 and above but less than Rs. 1,000 and petty less than Rs. 100, annually. Towards the close of 1100, the Dewan was relieved of his duties and responsibilities in connection with the administration of the Devaswoms within the purview of the Devaswom Proclamation and their administration was entrusted to the Devaswom Commissioner who was made directly responsible to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent except in certain

important matters in respect of which the previous approval of the Dewan has to be obtained.

3. The installation of *dhwajams* (flag-staffs) in five Devaswoms was a noteworthy feature of the year. The most important installation was that of a lofty golden *dhwajam* in the Chengannur temple, one of the celebrated major Devaswoms in Central Travancore dedicated to Siva and Devi.

Outstanding Events. The ceremony attracted a large concourse of people from all parts of the State. Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent visited the temple soon after the event. The other four *dhwajams* were installed in the Tiruvarattukavu Devaswom in Attingal, the Meledam and Kizhdam Devaswoms in Vettikavala and in the Vadivisvaram Devaswom. The ceremony in the Tiruvarattukavu temple was specially noteworthy, conducted as it was in the presence of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent. His Highness the Maha Raja paid a visit to the temple during the year and made an offering of an elephant. The question of reorganising the Devaswom Fund establishment was engaging the attention of the department ever since its inception in 1098. Several employés in the department were in receipt of salaries ranging from a few chackrams to Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per mensem and there were more men than were really necessary. The existence of a host of subordinates on very low rates of pay was a serious handicap to the efficient working of the department. A scheme for the reorganisation of the staff into sub-groups with employés on reasonable salaries was ready at the close of the year under report. It has since been sanctioned and brought into effect during the current year.

4. The number of major, minor and petty Devaswomis remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 132, 369 and 961, respectively. The *pathivus* of three major Devaswoms, viz., Velimala, Pirapankod and Omallur, were revised during the year involving an additional recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 16,542. Proposals for the revision of the *pathivus* of three other Devaswoms

were under scrutiny at the end of the year. Besides these, the pay of the *santikars* in 6 major and 24 minor and petty Devaswoms was revised in order to secure proper men for the conduct of the *poojas*. Extraordinary ceremonies like *Ashtabandhanakalasam*, *Balalaya Pratishtha*, *Navikaranakalasam* and *Pratishtakalasam* were conducted in certain temples. The conduct of large *vazhivadus* by the people was steadily increasing. Besides the *Sahasrakalasam* ceremony conducted by the Kulakada Pandarattil in the Vaikam temple, the people of Vadivisvaram, Aramboly and Tovala largely supplemented the Sirkar *pathivus* for the *Utsavams* and other *Attaviseshams* of the local major Devaswoms and the public of Nagercoil conducted grand *chirappus* in the local temple on all Sundays in the month of Chingam with the co-operation of the local officers. Similar *chirappus* were conducted in other Devaswoms also. The conduct of *chirappus* in the Kanyakumari temple on all the *Navaratri* days was a new feature of the year. Religious discourses, which were originally started as an experimental measure, gained rapid popularity and became a common feature at *Utsavams* and other important festivals attracting a large number of pious folk. Such religious lectures have become an integral part of the revised *pathivu* of the Velimala Kumarakoil Devaswom. Thirty-three minor and petty Devaswoms were entrusted to the management of private agencies in accordance with the rules prescribed for the devolution of the management of minor and petty Devaswoms to private agency. Though the agency for the management of such Devaswoms had to be cancelled in two cases, it is gratifying to note that the majority of the agents were attempting to improve the condition of the Devaswoms entrusted to their care.

5. The renovation and reconstruction of temples is being systematically carried out every year according to an approved scheme since the inauguration of the Devaswom Department. This work is entrusted to the Maramat Department and comprises:—

(i) original works and special improvements done by the Maramat Department; and

(ii) contribution works under the control of the Maramat Department, *i.e.*, works carried out by interested private agencies on estimates approved by the Maramat Department, the Devaswom Department contributing 50 per cent. of the cost in each case.

Besides the above, petty construction and repairs are also carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Devaswom Department. The following statement gives the allotment and expenditure under the above-mentioned heads during the years 1103 and 1104 :—

Description of work.	Allotment in		Expenditure in	
	1103	1104	1103	1104
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Incomplete works	1,91,760	2,06,000	1,75,524	1,97,334
New works	68,240	54,000	74,370	58,528
Contribution to Minor Devaswoms	20,000	20,000	17,250	17,347
Total	2,80,000	2,80,000	2,67,144	2,73,409
Petty construction and repairs	15,000	40,000	44,222	42,856

6. The Special Officer for the verification of *Tiruvabharanams* continued his work during the year. The final report regarding the verification of the *Verification of Tiruvabharanams*, etc., of the Chengannur Devaswom was submitted and the verification of the *Bharanipatram*s belonging to the Vaikam Devaswom was taken up during the year. Besides these, the several Assistant Commissioners attended to the verification of the *Tiruvabharanams* of 21 smaller Devaswoms under their control.

7. The Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, III of 1079, provides for the better administration of certain non-Sirkar Hindu religious endowments in Travancore. Under this Regulation, it is competent to the Government to interfere in the affairs of such institutions and assume their management whenever necessary.

The Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation. In accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, a special clerk was deputed for the verification of the accounts of the Kusakod Devaswom. Preliminary enquiries in respect of seven Devaswoms were in progress when the year closed.

8. Personal Deposit Devaswoms are unincorporated religious institutions which came under the control and management of the Government at different times and

Personal Deposit Devaswoms. under varying circumstances and the accounts in respect of which are not merged

in the general Devaswom accounts but are maintained separate and independent. They have personal deposit accounts with the Government treasuries. The total number of institutions of this category was 56 as in the previous year. The most important of these are (i) the Kakur estate in the British Ramnad District, the receipts from which are mainly intended for the contributions to the Ramesvaram and Darbhasayanam temples; (ii) the Paschima and Erumeli Devaswoms; (iii) the Pattazhi Devaswom; (iv) the Turavur Devaswom; and (v) the Perumanam Devaswom in the Cochin State. The renovation work of the Erumeli temple started in 1103 made very little progress during the year. But the works connected with the *nalambalam* of the Paschima temple were completed. The Kottaram building was also nearly completed. The construction of an irrigation tank and feeding channels thereto was undertaken with a view to improve the wet cultivation in the Kakur estate. The work is being carried out by a supervisor lent by the P. W. Department and under the supervision of the Maramat Engineer. A loan of Rs. 3,000 for this purpose has been advanced from the Devaswom Fund. The surplus funds of these Devaswoms aggregating over Rs. 3·18 lakhs were deposited in the Government treasuries.

9. There were 26 elephants (13 cows and 13 tuskers) in the possession of the department at the beginning of the year.

Five of them died during the year, while

Elephants and other Livestock. there were five new additions. In the result there were 26 elephants at the end of the year consisting of 14 cows and 12 tuskers. Other livestock owned by the department consisted of 9 cows, 12 cow calves, 9 bulls and 9 bull calves.

10. As has been stated above, the people evinced a keen interest in the management of Devaswoms in general and cordially co-operated with the officers of the *Miscellaneous.* department in the conduct of *Utsavams* and other festivals.

11. Including the Government contribution, the total receipts of the Devaswom Fund amounted to Rs. 17,74,000 against Rs. 17,42,980 in the previous year. The *Devaswom Fund.* annual Government contribution is according to the Devaswom Proclamation "not less than 40 per cent. of the *ayacut* and *sanchayam* land revenue of the State". The total expenditure charged to the Fund was Rs. 14,24,344 against Rs. 14,04,656 during the previous year. This does not include the cost of officers and establishment of the Devaswom Department which is met from the general revenues of the State. The balance of the Devaswom Fund at the end of the year stood at Rs. 23,99,271. This amount is deposited in the Sirkar Savings Bank.

12. The subjoined statement shows the total expenditure on Devaswoms and Charities during the *Expenditure on Devaswoms and Charities.* years 1103 and 1104 over and above the contribution made to the Devaswom Fund :—

Heads of Expenditure		1103	1104
		Rs.	Rs.
I. Devaswoms			
Controlling Agencies	.	1,16,032	1,17,303
Sripandaravaka	.	2,35,529	2,33,703
Grants to temples	.	55,081	54,878
Murajapam	.	..	33,260
Miscellaneous	.	5,830	4,810
Total	.	4,12,475	4,14,554
II. Charities			
Agrasala	.	1,84,537	1,76,792
Mofussil Ottupuras	.	51,279	50,149
Ootus, Japadakshina, Tamir-pandals, etc.	.	1,01,877	98,980
Charities outside the State	.	1,912	6,560
Total	.	3,45,605	3,32,421
Grand Total	.	7,58,080	7,76,975

As already stated, the Sripandaravaka and the Agrasala are outside the control of the Devaswom Department and are directly under the supervision of the Government. The former relates to the affairs of the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple. The Agrasala is attached to this temple and deals with matters relating to the daily feeding of the Brahmins. The expenditure under these two items is not included in the expenditure controlled by the Devaswom Department. The total expenditure on Devaswoms and Charities controlled by the Devaswom Commissioner was Rs. 17,86,074 against Rs. 17,42,670 in 1103.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mint.

The Travancore Mint was established in 965 M. E. (1789-90) at Padmanabhapuram and issued at first gold coins called *Anantaraman fanams*, silver chackrams and copper cash. The Mint was *General.* permanently transferred to Trivandrum in 1824 A. D. The history of Travancore coins dates back to remote antiquity far earlier than the date of establishment of the Mint. Gold, silver, zinc and copper coins were once in circulation. Travancore gold coins have long ceased to be legal tender. The existing currency is described in Chapter I.

2. The Mint is in the immediate charge of the Superintendent of the Stamp Manufactory and the department is under the administrative control of the Financial Secretary to Government.

3. There was neither copper nor silver coinage during *Minting.* the year.

4. There were no receipts during the year. The cost of the establishment (leave and subsistence allowances) and of maintenance of the machines *Expenditure.* and buildings amounted to Rs. 1,269.

5. The following table shows the Sirkar coins assumed to be *Circulation.* in circulation :—

Description of coins.	Face value of coins minted.			Amount held in treasuries at the close of the year.	Amount assumed to be in circulation at the close of the year.
	Up to end of 1103	In 1104.	Total minted.		
SILVER.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees	1,49,994	...	1,49,994	42,650	1,07,341
Quarter rupees	1,50,001	...	1,50,001	38,328	1,11,673
Fanams	4,57,144	...	4,57,144	1,05,037	3,52,107
Total	7,57,139	...	7,57,139	1,86,015	5,71,121
COPPER.					
Chakrams	11,82,031	...	11,82,031	3,81,101	8,00,930
Half chakrams	4,98,974	...	4,98,974	1,39,949	3,59,025
Quarter chakrams	2,35,463	...	2,35,463	60,449	1,75,011
Cash	1,30,101	...	1,30,101	17,899	1,12,202
Total	20,46,569	...	20,46,569	5,99,398	14,17,171
Total of silver and copper	28,03,708	...	28,03,708	7,85,413	20,18,295

6. The details of Sirkar as well as of British Indian silver coins cut by Treasury Officers during the *Coins Cut.* year are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Description of coins.	Number of counterfeited coins.	Number of light weight, defective and withdrawn coins.	Total number of coins.	Face value.			
				Rs.	Qrs.	As.	P.
SIRKAR COINS.							
Half rupees	3	0	12	6	0	0	0
Quarter rupees	0	0	9	2	7	0	0
Fanams	26	78	194	11	24	0	0
Total	..	..	..	23	3	0	0
BRITISH INDIAN COINS.							
Rupees	26	2	28	28	0	0	0
Half rupees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quarter rupees	13	0	13	3	1	0	0
Two anna pieces	36	0	36	4	8	0	0
Total	...	..	..	37	12	0	0

Government Press.*Superintendent.**Mr. J. J. Chandy.*

7. The Government Press was first organised about the year 1836. The first press in the State was established in 1820 by the Nagercoil Mission ; and three years later, the Kottayam Mission Press was started. The Government Press and the General Press attached to the Central Prison are under the professional control and supervision of the Superintendent, Government Press. The labour employed in the Central Prison Press is supplied from amongst the convicts by the Superintendent, Central Prison. In addition to the *Government Gazette* published every Tuesday, the most important items of work done by the Government Press in conjunction with the Central Prison Press are the printing of the Statistical Volume, the State Administration and the Departmental Reports, the forms, etc., required by the several departments and the Proceedings of the Legislative Council and of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

8. An Albion Hand Press and a cover cutting machine were purchased during the year. The total value of fresh plant and types added to stock during the year was Machinery and Plant. Rs. 6,260. The total value of plant at the end of the year after allowing the usual percentage of depreciation stood at Rs. 1,93,143.

9. The composing branch of the Government Press set 36,033 standard pages of foolscap folio including the pages allowed on account of time spent on author's Out-turn. corrections against 41,704 pages during the previous year. The total number of impressions printed was 13,487,570 against 17,616,984 in the previous year. The binding branch executed work to the value of Rs. 32,656 against Rs. 33,218 during 1103. The total value of printing and binding done rose from Rs. 1·57 lakhs in 1103 to Rs. 1·62 lakhs. The total cost of printing in connection with the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the several sessions

of the Legislative Council was Rs. 13,721 against Rs. 12,880 in 1103. Calculations showed that, for every rupee spent during the year, the Press was able to turn out Re. 1·6 worth of work.

10. The number of subscribers to the full *Government Gazette* fell from 1,116 in 1103 to 1,054, and the number of free issues was 496 or one more than the number for 1103. Departmental sheets were subscribed for by 47 persons and supplied free to 6,170 persons or institutions. Realisations on account of advertising charges increased from Rs. 10,063 to Rs. 10,883.

11. The receipts and expenditure of the department during 1103 and 1104 are shown in the subjoined *Receipts and Expenditure* statement :—

Particulars.	1103.	1104.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	31,765	26,823
Expenditure	1,17,516	1,12,006
<i>Deduct</i> cost debitible to Anchal Department	5,253	10,002
Do. Malayalam and Sanskrit manuscripts	17	1,327
Net total Expenditure	1,12,246	1,00,677

The net expenditure on the department was Rs. 73,854 against Rs. 80,481 in the previous year.

Stationery.

12. The subjoined statement compares the receipts and expenditure under Stationery for the years 1103 and 1104 :—

Particulars.	1103		1104	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Receipts	...	3,538	...	773
Expenditure	...	2,44,582	...	1,83,160
<i>Deduct</i> cost debitable to Anchal Department	...	8,865	...	8,607
Net expenditure	...	2,35,717	...	1,74,553

13. Purchases to the value of Rs. 1,61,460 were made in 1104 against Rs. 2,22,944 in 1103. The value of the articles issued to the several departments amounted *Stock and Issue.* to Rs. 2,07,672 against Rs. 2,28,267 in the previous year. The value of the stock in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 1,82,337 against Rs. 2,28,549 at the close of 1103.

Presses and Publications.

14. There were at the end of the year 129 printing presses in the State, against 120 in 1103. The number of books published from the presses was 475, of which 230 were publications by Government. Of the 475 publications, 260 were in Malayalam, 185 in English, 19 in Tamil, 5 in Sanskrit, 1 in Malayalam and Tamil, and 5 in English and Malayalam. As in the previous year, the majority of the private publications related to general literature, and the rest treated of religion, history, geography, education, medicine and miscellaneous matters.

15. There were 47 newspapers and 87 periodicals published in the State during the year, against 50 newspapers and 83

periodicals in 1103. Of these, 58 were published in Malayalam, 22 in English, 43 in English and Malayalam, 4 in Tamil, 2 in English and Tamil, and 5 in English, Malayalam and Tamil. Of the newspapers in circulation, 6 were daily, 3 tri-weekly, 4 bi-weekly, and 32 weekly publications, while two were published occasionally. 28

Newspapers and Periodicals. newspapers were devoted to general and political, 6 to literary and educational, 8 to social, 1 to miscellaneous, 2 to religious, and 2 to legal topics. Of the periodicals, 10 were published fortnightly, 60 monthly, 2 once in two months, 8 quarterly, and 7 once in four months. Four periodicals dealt with general and political, 18 with literary and educational, 17 with social, 2 with humorous, 2 with medical, 5 with miscellaneous and 39 with religious matters. During the year under report, 27 new licenses were issued to newspapers and periodicals under the Travancore Newspapers Regulation, V of 1101. In one case, the license fee was refunded on the application of the licensee as the newspaper had ceased publication, and the license was revoked. The total number of newspapers at the close of the year was 134.

Publication of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

Curator.

Mr. K. Sambasiva Sastri.

16. The work of publishing old and rare Sanskrit manuscripts was originally entrusted to the Principal of the Sanskrit College at Trivandrum. As this arrangement did not work satisfactorily, a separate department was organised in 1084

General. M. E. (1908-09 A. D.) for the publication of valuable old manuscripts found in the Palace *Granthappura* and obtained from private libraries in the State. The books printed by the department are issued under the general heading "The Trivandrum Sanskrit Series" and are serially numbered. These have gained a world-wide reputation.

17. Seventeen works dealing with various subjects such as Veda, Grammar, Kavya, Sangita, etc., were examined and were being prepared for publication. Of these, seven were examined completely and made ready for the press, while the remaining 10 were in the course of preparation at the end of the year. The department also prepared for the press 27,670 *granthas* against 26,228 in the previous year. The following four works were published as Nos. 96 to 99 of the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series:—

- (i) Riksamhita with the Bhashya of Skandaswami and the Vyakhyana of Venkatamadhava—Part I.
- (ii) Naradiyamanusamhita with the Bhashya of Bhavaswami.
- (iii) Silparatna—Part II (Treatise on Iconography).
- (iv) Mimamsaslokavartika—Part II.

18. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,138 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,880.

*Receipts and
Expenditure.*

Publication of Malayalam Manuscripts.

Curator. Mr. K. Sambasiva Sastri (from 28-2-1104).

19. The Department for the publication of Malayalam Manuscripts was organised in 1099 M. E. Two series of publications are issued by this department, one, the "Sri General. Mulam Malayalam Series" comprising Malayalam literary works of recognised value and the other styled the "Sri Vanchi Setu Lakshmi Series" comprising works on astronomy, astrology, and Ayurveda.

20. Including the 43 manuscripts collected during the year, the total number of manuscripts available at the end of the year was

559. The department prepared 14,715

Work of the granthas for the press and 8,437 *granthas* Department. were printed during the year. The following books were published during the year under report:—

- (i) Vishnugita.
- (ii) Tatvamasivayakhyanam and Tatvamasimahavakyakattila (Treatise on Vedanta).
- (iii) Brahmandavivekasamudram.
- (iv) Prasnasaram (a work on astrology).

Of these, the first three are included in the Sri Mulam Malayalam Series and the other in the Sri Vanchi Setu Lakshmi Series. A Malayalam edition of “Narayaneeyam” by Mel-pattur Bhattachari with a commentary was in the press, and its printing made good progress.

21. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 264 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,283.

*Receipts and
Expenditure.*

The Trivandrum Public Library.

Honorary Secretary. *Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan M. A.
(Oxon.), F. R. H. S.*

22. The Trivandrum Public Library has been in existence for the past 80 years. It was originally open only to a select few but was thrown open to the general public General. in 1898. The building in which the Library is housed was constructed in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The management of the Library is vested in a committee appointed by the Government. Any person resident in Travancore may become a member or a subscriber. Admission to the general reading room is free.

23. The growing popularity of the institution is shown by the steady increase in the number of members and subscribers.

Working of the Institution. The former rose from 206 to 214 and the latter from 454 to 465. The general reading room continued to be attractive to the public. The average number of readers every month was 3,391 against 3,382 in the previous year. The total number of books at the end of the year was 28,076 or 616 volumes more than the number at the beginning of the year. The number of volumes issued during the year was 26,674, i.e., 696 less than the number for the previous year. Amongst the books issued, those on fiction had, as in previous years, the largest circulation followed by general prose, economics and politics and sociology, biography and memoirs and letters, and philosophy and religion. As compared with the figures for 1103, there was a slight decrease in the number of books on fiction issued from the Library while there was an appreciable increase under economics and politics, and philosophy and religion. There were only two affiliated mofussil libraries as in 1103, in spite of the fact that the rates of monthly subscription had been reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 for all aided libraries.

24. The receipts from the Library during the year amounted to Rs. 4,970 against Rs. 4,912 in 1103. The expenditure increased slightly from Rs. 12,237

Receipts and Expenditure. to Rs 12,295, the net cost to the Government during the year being Rs. 7,325 as in 1103.

Archaeological Department.

Archaeological Superintendent.

Mr. R. Vasudeva Puduval, B. A.

25. With a view to the collection and investigation of the available data relating to the political and economic history and ethnology of the country, the Government General. sanctioned the establishment of an Archaeological Department in 1071 M. E. The

work of the department is embodied in the Travancore Archæological Series published from time to time. For the first eleven months in the year under report, the department was in charge of the Archæological Probationer who was since confirmed as Superintendent of Archæology.

26. The year was mainly occupied in taking stock of the instructional work done by the department in the past and preparing an archæological map of the State

Work done. showing the principal temples, churches, mosques, forts, battlefields, palaces, ancient

capitals, old sea-ports and other places of antiquity, important from an archæological point of view. The map was under scrutiny at the end of the year. Other works to which the department directed its attention were examination of the records relating to *sabhamatoms* or vedic colleges in view to obtaining valuable historical facts, study of mural paintings and architecture in some of the ancient temples, and examination of manuscripts and published works in Sanskrit and Malayalam on architecture. Epigraphy which was the main concern of the department during the past years was also not lost sight of. A few records of interest were collected, including two copper plates from Chengannur, one of which refers to the building of the temple of Visvanatha at Tenkasi by Parakrama Pandya. Another important item of work done related to the study of the pre-historic antiquities of Travancore. Preliminary investigations were made in respect of certain archæological remains in the shape of caves, cairns, sepulchral urns, dolmens, and menhirs discovered on the hills along the new Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road. The Superintendent also examined the several varieties of old coins existing in the Palace, some of which relate to the period of the ancient Roman Empire. The Palace armoury was examined and photographs of the old weapons used in ancient warfare were taken. An examination of some of the records of the *Granthappura* attached to the Palace revealed several interesting facts, the chief of which related to the sources of revenue of the ancient kings of Kerala and to the institution of trial by ordeal in ancient days. During the year, Part II of Vol. VI of the

Archaeological Series and a complete index to Parts I and II of Vol. VI were issued. The department has published nearly 590 epigraphs including copper plates, lithic inscriptions and *cadjan* records.

27. The expenditure on the department amounted in 1104 to Rs. 4,590 against Rs. 2,746 in *Expenditure.* the previous year.

Museum and Public Gardens.

Honorary Director. *Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon, B. A., B. Sc. (Hon.) (London), A. C. G. I and D. I. C., A. M. I. Mech. E., A. M. I. E. (India).*

28. The Museum was originally started in about the year 1853 and was located in its present site in 1880. The object of the foundation was to encourage science and *Early History.* art. The Public Gardens came into existence in 1859. Soon after, a zoological section was added by transferring to it the Maha Raja's private menagerie. The institution as it exists today is the growth of over half a century and it has been giving instruction and pleasure to several thousands of people every year.

29. The Museum continued to be popular. The number of visitors increased from 367,635 in 1103 to 432,417 in 1104 or by 64,782. This increase was mainly due to the new arrangement under which the Museum is kept open for visitors on Sundays. The average of Sunday visitors was 1,082, while the daily average was 563 against 496 in the previous year. The largest number of visitors on a single working day was 29,783 against 28,476 in 1103. The total number
- Number of
Visitors.*

of animals at the beginning of the year was 404. The number of animals newly added by purchase,

Number of Animals. presentation and local breeding was 48, while the disposals by death and sale numbered 65. Among presentations, the

most important was a muntjak (barking deer) graciously presented by Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and a pair of leopard cubs by Mr. M. E. Watts, the then Dewan.

30. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 3,854 and the expenditure to Rs. 44,182 against Rs. 955 and Rs. 54,081, respectively, during the

Receipts and Expenditure.

Observatory.

Government Astronomer. Dr. H. Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. A., Ph. D. (London).

Government Meteorologist. Mr. V. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, M. A.

31. The Observatory, Trivandrum, was first established in 1836 during the reign of His Highness Swati Tirunal (1829-47). The institution was intended

General. to give an impetus to science by taking advantage of the fact that the Magnetic

Equator passed through the State. Mr. Caldecott, the then Commercial Agent at Alleppey, who originated the idea, was the first Government Astronomer and he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Broun, F. R. S., who fitted up the institution for magnetic and meteorological observations. The observations were subsequently confined to meteorology. From the year 1863, the institution was divided into two independent sections, viz., the Meteorological and the Astronomical Sections. A portable 3" equatorially mounted telescope and an astro-camera were newly purchased during the year and added to the stock of instruments in the institution.

32. Meteorological observations were made daily and the results tabulated. Daily weather telegrams were sent to the Meteorological officers at Poona and Madras.

Meteorological Work. Besides the usual messages, 46 special messages were sent to Poona giving data during times of suspicious weather and 86

similar messages were received from Poona. The number of departmental rain gauges continued to be 77 as in the previous year. The results of the record of rainfall during the year have already been stated under "Season and Rainfall" in Chapter VIII. At the instance of the India Meteorological Department, pilot balloon observations were commenced during the year. Two observers who had undergone training in the work at Agra were appointed in Vrischikam 1104 for the purpose. Regular pilot balloon ascents were begun on the 23rd Vrischikam 1104. The ascents are usually made between 8 and 10 a. m., but extra ascents are also made during times of disturbed weather and the results are communicated in the form of code messages to the Meteorologist at Poona. The results of each day's flight are analysed and tabulated and a number of statements based on these results are prepared and sent to the Upper Air Headquarters at Agra. During the year, 244 balloons were released. The average height of ascent was about 2 miles and the maximum height 4 miles. The results of the flight reveal interesting features of upper air movements during different seasons.

33. The number of star observations made with the transit circle for standardising local time and regulating errors in the fixing of the time gun was 128 against

Astronomical Work. 160 in the previous year. The decrease was due to bad weather conditions and also to the fact that there was an alternative method of determining local time with the help of the wireless set. With a view to minimise error in the firing of the time guns, proposals are under consideration for making automatic arrangement for gun fire by electrical control from the Observatory itself. Weekly publications of astronomical notes on local mean time of rising, setting and meridian passage

of the sun, the moon and all the planets and their respective positions in the heavens at local mean noon were made in advance in the *Government Gazette*. During the year several batches of students from colleges in and outside Travancore visited the Observatory in order to gain practical knowledge on the use of the several astronomical instruments for the study of celestial bodies.

34. The total expenditure on the Observatory amounted to Rs. 9,091 in 1104 against Rs. 7,458
Expenditure. in 1103.

State Life Insurance.

35. With a view to enable public servants, especially those in the subordinate grades of the service, to make provision for their families, a scheme of State Life Insurance General. was started in 1073. The existing rules on the subject were issued in Edavam 1099. The benefits of the scheme are confined to employ's in pensionable service and insurance is now optional. The question of extending the benefits to the general public is still under consideration.

36. The State Life Insurance Fund is administered by the Financial Secretary to Government.
Control.

37. The number of policies in force at the commencement of the year was 869. Five proposals were pending at the close of 1103 and 15 fresh proposals were received during 1104. Of these 20 proposals, policies were issued in respect of 17 proposals. The issue of policies in respect of the remaining three proposals was pending receipt of age or medical certificates. Thus on the whole there were 886 policies in force during the year. Of these, 26 matured during the year, 5 by death and the rest by age. The total number of policies in force at the end of the year was 860.

Proposals and Policies.

38. Including the 5 outstanding claims, 20 claims were considered during the year and accounts were settled in 15 cases and the rest had to be held over for want of succession certificates or delay in settling discrepancies in regard to the payment of premia.

39. The accounts of the Fund for the year under report are as shown below:—

Fund Account.

Receipts.	Rs	eh.	c.	Payments.	Rs.	eh.	c.
Opening Balance .	3,41,946	9	9	Bonus paid to heirs	7,919	17	13
Premia including interest on delayed payments .	22,239	20	12	Bonus paid on matured policies	9,319	19	10
1 per cent. interest on Fund Balance .	12,680	....	....	Surrender value paid	...	...	...
				Closing Balance	3,62,626	20	11
Total .	3,79,866	2	5	Total .	3,79,866	2	5

Savings Banks.

40. Savings Bank business is conducted in all the State treasuries and in important Anchal Offices. Besides ordinary accounts which members of the general public are allowed to open, security deposits are received when pass books are to be pledged and deposited as security for the performance of a contract with Government or for the due discharge of the duties of an office by a Government servant. Public accounts are allowed to be opened in some cases by public bodies and by institutions conducted for purposes other than the personal advantage of the contributors or administrators concerned and also by co-operative societies. Fixed deposits for six months and one year are also allowed in the case of Municipalities, the Devaswom Department and Devaswoms having personal deposit accounts in treasuries; but these are limited to the Savings Banks in treasuries. In 1103, this privilege was

extended to the Trivandrum Co-operative Bank Ltd., No. I, Trivandrum; it was also allowed to draw money from the treasury by arrangement with the Account Officer against the security of fixed deposit, the Bank paying an interest on over-drawn accounts at a rate not less than one per cent. over the rate allowed on fixed deposits. This privilege was extended in 1104 to all public bodies which were allowed to have fixed deposit accounts with Government Savings Banks. The minimum limit of 7 chs. for deposits and withdrawals applicable to ordinary accounts was made applicable to public and security accounts also during the year. The total amount which may be deposited at interest in an ordinary account is limited to Rs. 2,000 a year and Rs. 10,000 at any time. In the case of public accounts, this limit is Rs. 20,000 except in the case of the Central Co-operative Bank which can deposit up to Rs. 1 lakh subject to payment of interest on excess over Rs. 20,000 at 2 per cent. per annum. There is no limit to the amount of a security or fixed deposit, but in the case of the latter the deposits shall be only multiples of Rs. 100. The rate of interest on deposits in the Savings Bank in respect of all kinds of accounts except fixed deposit accounts is 3 cash per mensem on every Rs. 2 of the lowest balance at the credit of a depositor between the sixth day and the end of the month. In 1104, the Government also sanctioned the payment of interest on the monthly minimum balance of one rupee between the sixth day and the end of the month at the annual rate of Rs. 4-0-8 per Rs. 100 subject to the neglect of any interest earned below 7 chs. in a year and to the calculation of interest being made to the nearest one-eighth of a rupee when the amount of it exceeds chs. 7. Interest on fixed deposits is 4 per cent. per annum.

41. The total balance of deposits rose from Rs. 69·56 lakhs at the commencement of the year to Rs. 74·28 lakhs at its close.

Volume of Business. The number of accounts also rose from 59,233 to 62,687 or by 3,454. This is exclusive of nearly 3,000 accounts closed during the year. While there was a fall in the number of security accounts, there was a rise in the number of ordinary, public and fixed deposit accounts. Ordinary accounts rose from 45,913 to 50,433, the amounts of deposit

being Rs. 23·58 lakhs and Rs. 23·75 lakhs, respectively. The average closing balance at the credit of an effective ordinary account was Rs. 72·5 against Rs. 82·44 in the previous year.

42. Owing to the increase in the volume of Savings Bank business, the amount of interest paid rose *Interest.* from Rs. 2·24 lakhs in 1103 to Rs. 2·54 lakhs in 1104.

43. The subjoined statement gives particulars of the transactions during the year:—

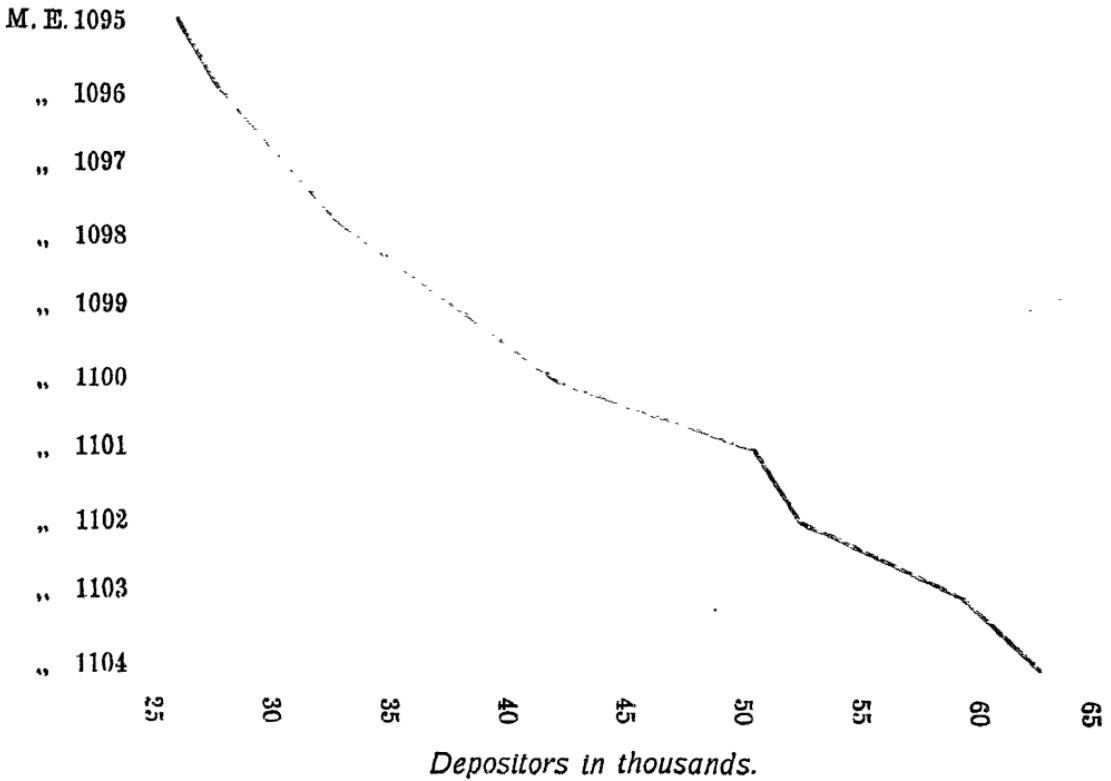
*Progress of
Business.*

(*Figures are in lakhs of Rupees.*)

Particulars.	No. of Offices.	Ordinary accounts.		Security accounts.	
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Opening Balance	Treasuries	31	1,642	2·05	10,478
	Anehal	96	44,271	21·53	1,884
Total		127	45,913	23·58	12,362
Closing Balance	Treasuries	31	1,734	1·62	9,502
	Anehal	101	48,699	22·13	1,100
Total		132	50,433	23·75	10,602

Particulars.	Public accounts.		Fixed Deposits.		Total.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Opening Balance	Treasuries	57	1·19	77	22·82	12,251
	Anehal	824	1·19	..	..	46,979
Total		881	2·38	77	22·82	59,233
Closing Balance	Treasures	59	0·82	84	26·76	11,379
	Anehal	1,509	1·11	..	..	51,308
Total		1,568	1·93	84	26·76	62,687

Progress in the Number of Savings Bank Depositors.



Balances under Savings Bank Deposits.



The number of offices doing Savings Bank business rose from 110 in 1900 to 132 in 1904 or by 20 per cent. during the past quinquennium. The ordinary accounts increased by 66 per cent. while the percentage of increase in the amount held in deposit relating to such accounts was 48·5. The withdrawals amounted to Rs. 48·29 lakhs against Rs. 50·92 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of effective accounts was 44,573 with a balance of Rs. 73·97 lakhs and that of dead accounts was 18,114 with a balance of 0·31 lakh.

V. S. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Dewan.

*Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
The 25th February, 1930.*

G L O S S A R Y.

Adhipati.—Chief.

Agrasala.—Feeding house attached to the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at the Capital.

Allom.—Salt-pan.

Asan.—Village schoolmaster.

Ayacut.—Permanent record showing the final results of land revenue settlement.

Ayurveda.—The ancient medical science of the Indians.

Bharanipatrams.—Vessels used in Devaswoms.

Brahmaswom.—Properties belonging to Malayala Brahmins.

Brahmaswom Tanatu.—Jenmam lands which are exempt from tax so long as they remain unalienated, in the hands of the original Brahmin jenmis.

Chattavariola.—(Lit. A cadjan writ containing a law of the State). A collection of rules and laws framed for the guidance of Sirkar Officers.

Chowkey.—Customs house.

Devaswom.—Temple.

Devaswom Tanatu.—Jenmam lands belonging to Devaswoms which are exempt from tax so long as they remain unalienated, in the hands of the original Devaswoms.

Dewan Peishkar.—Officer in charge of a Revenue Division.

Edavaka.—A free-hold estate paying no revenue to Government.

Ettuveetil Pillamar.—(Lit. Nayars belonging to eight families). The feudal chiefs in ancient Travancore.

Granthavari.—Old records in cadjan leaves.

Hundi.—Money order.

Japadakshina. Pay and presents given to Brahmins for the performance of special religious services in temples and palaces.

Jenmi.—A landlord who holds land in absolute free-hold and not normally liable to payment of tax to the Sirkar.

Jenmibhogam.—Jenmi's share.

Jenmam land.—Land held by a jenmi.

Kalaries.—Old gymnasiums of Malabar,

- Kanapattam.**—A demise of jenmam land made or renewed by the jenmi.
- Kandukrishi lands.**—Home-farm lands of the Sovereign.
- Kari Lands.**—Peat lands bordering on the backwaters in North Travancore.
- Kudivaram.**—Licensee's share (or value thereof) of the salt manufactured in monopoly factories.
- Kudivila.**—The owner's share of the value of 'Royal' trees standing on private lands.
- Kudiyam.**—A tenant who holds land either from the Sirkar or from a jenmi.
- Marumakkattayam.**—A system of inheritance prevalent in Malabar under which property descends in the maternal line from uncle to nephew.
- Melvaram.**—Government's share (or value thereof) of the salt manufactured in the monopoly factories.
- Michavaram.**—The residual rent payable annually by a Kudiyam to the jenmi.
- Neet.**—Commission issued under the Ruler's Sign Manual.
- Oottupura.**—Feeding house.
- Pakuthi.**—The lowest unit of land revenue administration.
- Pandaravaka.**—Lands in respect of which the Sirkar is in the position of a landlord and which are held by the ryots on various kinds of tenure derived directly from the Sirkar.
- Pandarapattam.**—A variety of Pandaravaka tenure originally in the nature of a lease from the Sirkar, but under which the holders now enjoy full proprietary rights and the lands are private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property.
- Pathivus.**—Scales of expenditure for daily, monthly and annual ceremonies in temples.
- Pattam.**—Rent.
- Pokkuvaravu.**—Transfer of registry or the recording of changes in the names of landholders for the purpose of collection of revenue.
- Poramboke.**—Unassessed lands forming the property of Government or used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers.
- Proverthikar.**—A subordinate of the Land Revenue Department under the Tahsildar, in charge of a *pakuthi*.
- Puduval.**—Government lands available for assignment.
- Punja.**—Low-lying wet lands in North Travancore which lie submerged in water and are drained off and cultivated once a year or once in two years.

Rajabhogam.—(King's share) a light rate or quit-rent levied by the Sirkar in the case of lands held on favourable tenures.

Satrams.—Rest-houses.

Sripadam lands.—Lands forming the hereditary domain of the Ranis of Travancore.

Tahsildar.—A Revenue officer subordinate to a Dewan Peishkar and in charge of a *taluk*.

Taluk—A unit of land revenue administration consisting of several *pakuthies*.

Taravila.—Ground value.

Tiruvabharanams.—Jewels belonging to Devaswoms.

Utsavam.—A periodical festival held in a Devaswom.

Vaidyasala.—Dispensary conducted according to the *Ayurvedic* system.

Vaidyan.—Physician following the *Ayurvedic* system of treatment.

Virippu.—A class of wet lands in North Travancore scattered among the low hills and slopes and occupying the area between the backwaters and the Ghats.

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